

iPhone 5 SUPERGUIDE



Everything You Need to Know About the New iPhone

Contents

Get Started

iPhone 5 at a Glance	8
Activate the iPhone	15
Get Connected	26
Work With iOS	31
Master Notification Center	43
Speak to Siri.	47
Sync With iCloud	57
Download More Apps	64
iOS Tips and Tricks	73

Change Your Settings

Airplane Mode.	78
Wi-Fi	79
Bluetooth	80
Do Not Disturb	80
Notifications.	81
General	83
Sounds	105
Brightness & Wallpaper	107
Privacy	108
iCloud	109
Mail, Contacts, Calendars	110
Reminders	113
Phone.	114
Messages	117
FaceTime	118
Maps	118
Safari	119
iTunes & App Stores.	121
Music	122
Videos.	123
Photos & Camera	124
iBooks.	125
Newsstand	126
Podcasts	127
iTunes U.	128
Twitter	128
Facebook	129
Third-Party Apps	129

Connect and Communicate

Make Phone Calls	131
Manage Contacts	137
Chat With Friends	143
Browse the Web	152
Check and Send Email	164
Navigate With Maps	181
Go Places With Passbook	192

Be Productive

Get Organized.	195
Edit Documents	215
Work With Files	228

Multimedia

Sync, Load, and Stream	238
Music	259
Photos and Illustration.	270
Video	295
Reading and Reference	301
Games	307

Troubleshooting Tips

Quick-Fix Tips.	314
Power Problems.	321
Common Questions.	324
Seek Outside Help.	332

Find New Accessories

The Lightning Connector	335
Cases	340
Headphones.	348
Speakers	355
More Accessories	359

Foreword



It's hard to believe that it's been just over half a decade since Apple announced the original iPhone. In that timespan, we've seen the mobile phone market twist itself inside out: Oleophobic touchscreens replaced miniature keyboards, lavish 3D worlds rivaling desktop game consoles overtook basic games like Snake, and cellular data—once a luxury—became the standard. We do so many things with our phones these days that it's sometimes hard to fathom how far we've come.

The iPhone 5 is the result of these developments in the last few years, and it's stunning. It's as speedy as a full-fledged computer, Apple has extended its screen size without making the device unwieldy, and it sports a gorgeous 8-megapixel camera. But if you look past all these improvements, you'll see the same essential product that Steve

Jobs unveiled in 2007. The iPhone still runs iOS, it still has just four buttons and a toggle switch, and its candy-bar shape still fits perfectly in your hand.

Whether this is your fifth iPhone or your first, we want you to love your device. And that means putting your faith in it and in its software. Our iPhone 5 Superguide aims to answer your lingering questions. We detail how to set up your new iPhone and turn on iCloud and automatic backups, and we provide some nice starting tips. We also help you get to know iOS, Apple's mobile operating system; walk you through each of your installed applications, along with how-tos and customization; and introduce you to some of the many great third-party apps out there. And if you run into problems, our troubleshooting guide should put you on the right track in no time.

What you do with your iPhone from there—well, that's entirely up to you.

—Serenity Caldwell
Boston, December 2012

iPhone 5 Superguide

EDITOR: Serenity Caldwell

SVP AND EDITORIAL DIRECTOR: Jason Snell

EDITOR: Dan Miller

EXECUTIVE EDITOR: Jonathan Seff

ART DIRECTOR: Rob Schultz

MANAGING EDITOR: Kimberly Brinson

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR: Sally Zahner

ASSOCIATE EDITOR: Serenity Caldwell

COPY EDITOR: Gail Nelson-Bonebrake

DESIGNERS: Liz Fiorentino, Lori Flynn

PRODUCTION: Tamara Gargus, Nancy Jonathans

Macworld is a publication of IDG Consumer & SMB, Inc., and International Data Group, Inc. *Macworld* is an independent journal not affiliated with Apple. Copyright © 2012, IDG Consumer & SMB, Inc. All rights reserved. *Macworld*, the *Macworld* logo, Macworld Lab, the mouse-ratings logo, *MacCentral.com*, *PriceGrabber*, and *Mac Developer Journal* are registered trademarks of International Data Group, Inc., and used under license by IDG Consumer & SMB, Inc. Apple, the Apple logo, Mac, and Macintosh are registered trademarks of Apple. Printed in the United States of America.

ISBN: 978-1-937821-16-6

Have comments or suggestions? Email us at ebooks@macworld.com.

Get Started



TALLER, FASTER, BETTER, STRONGER The new iPhone sports a 4-inch screen, a Retina display, and improved internals across the board.

Meet the iPhone 5, the first phone from Apple with a 4-inch screen. It's thinner and lighter than any previous iPhone, but it still packs in a Retina display with 326 pixels per inch, speedy cellular LTE service, dual cameras, and up to 64GB of storage.

Apple designed this device with minimal external buttons, so it's imperative that you know what each one is for. Once you've learned about the exterior, we'll walk you through the process of activating a new iPhone and get you connected to your cellular and Wi-Fi networks. Then we'll teach you the basics of your iPhone's mobile

operating system, iOS; help you get set up with iCloud; suggest some security options; and run through our list of useful tips and tricks.

iPhone 5 at a Glance

Designed with a minimalist aesthetic, the aluminum-and-glass iPhone 5 eschews a button-heavy design in favor of simple controls and a slim figure: It's a mere 7.6mm thick and weighs only 4 ounces. Here's a quick rundown of all the features on the device's exterior.



A On/Off Button

Press the On/Off button to turn off the device's screen. You can still take calls, play music, and receive notifications with it off, but the screen stays blank until you wake it by pressing this button or the Home button. To turn the device off, hold the On/Off button down until the screen dims and the red 'slide to power off' slider appears. Slide your finger across the switch, and the iPhone powers down. (To turn your device back on, press and hold this button again until the Apple logo appears.)

You can also decline or silence calls, alerts, and alarms with the On/Off button; press it once to silence an incoming alert or call; press it twice in succession to send the caller to voicemail.

B Front-Facing FaceTime HD Camera

This 1.2-megapixel camera can shoot 1280 by 960 pixel stills and 720p HD video (1280 by 720 pixels). This camera was designed primarily for using FaceTime and snapping quick self-portraits.

C Receiver

With no headphones plugged in, this is where you place your ear to listen to incoming calls. Depending on your region, the iPhone 5 may use wideband audio during telephone calls, which increases the vocal frequencies and provides for better-sounding conversations.



D Touchscreen Display

The new iPhone sports a 4-inch Multi-Touch display, an improvement over the previous iPhone's 3.5-inch display; those touch sensors are integrated directly into the display, reducing sunlight glare and keeping the iPhone's figure slim. Its 1136-by-640-pixel Retina display packs 326 pixels per inch into the space allotted. The display is made from optical-quality glass, which makes it highly scratch resistant. It also has an oil-resistant oleophobic coating that makes it easy to wipe off smudges.

E Home Button

The only physical button on the face of the iPhone, the Home button provides a variety of shortcuts for accessing apps and iOS features.

SINGLE-PRESS A single-press of the Home button can have several results, depending on what you're using the iPhone for at the time: If the phone is in sleep mode, pressing the Home button wakes the iPhone; if you're in an app, it returns you to the home screen; if you're on a subsequent home screen page, it returns you to the first page; and if you're on the first home screen page, it brings you into the iPhone's Spotlight search mode (see "[Search in Spotlight](#)" later in this chapter for more information).

Single-Press and Hold If you press and hold the *Home* button for at least two seconds, that activates Siri. (See [“Speak to Siri”](#) later in this chapter for more information.)

DOUBLE-PRESS When the phone is locked or in sleep mode, a double-press of the Home button wakes your device and brings up both the iPod controls and a shortcut for the Camera app. In active use, it brings up the multitasking bar, showcasing your active apps. (See [“Multitask on Your iPhone”](#) later in this chapter for more information on the multitasking bar.)



F Headphone Jack

The iPhone 5 has a standard 3.5mm audio jack. Apple includes a set of white EarPods that allow you to listen to audio and speak on a call, but you can also use any pair of third-party headphones instead.

G Microphone

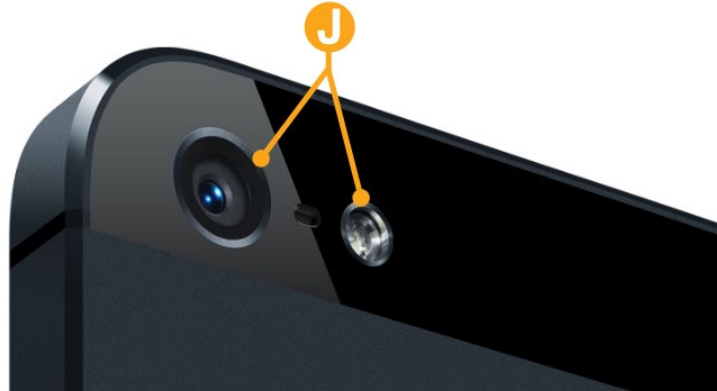
One of the iPhone 5's three microphones is located on the bottom left of the device. (The other two, which are designed to filter out noise, are located on the front and back.) Unless you're using an external microphone, you'll use this mic when making calls, recording voice memos, talking to Siri, and more.

H Dock Connector

The iPhone uses Apple's new Lightning dock connector to connect to your computer and other accessories. Unlike the 30-pin connector, it's reversible, so you can plug it into your phone in either direction. As this is one of the first Apple devices to use a new connector, it won't work with older third-party accessories without an adapter. (See the [“Find New Accessories”](#) chapter for more information.)

I Speaker

On the bottom right of the iPhone 5 is a small speaker that's responsible for projecting speakerphone calls, music, movies, game noises, and any other miscellaneous noise. Because your device has just one speaker, it plays all audio in mono (on a single channel).



J Back Camera and LED Flash

On the back of the device is the second of two cameras, as well as an LED flash. The camera sports an 8-mega-pixel CMOS backside illumination sensor, which snaps pictures at a 3264-by-2448-pixel resolution. (In real-world terms, that would translate to a high-quality 8-by-10-inch glossy print.) An attached hybrid IR filter provides better color accuracy, while the f/2.4 aperture offers improved low-light performance. The iPhone 5 camera sports a sapphire lens cover for sharper images. The iPhone's back camera also captures 1080p high-definition video at up to 30 frames per second, with real-time video image stabilization and temporal noise reduction.



K Ring/Silent Switch

The Ring/Silent switch—found on the left side of the device—does pretty much what you’d suspect: Flick it backward to silence the phone, forward to activate the ringer. When you switch to silent mode, you reveal a small orange stripe on the switch, and your device vibrates. Silent mode silences only rings and alerts, however; you can still play music and game sounds through the speaker.

L Volume Up and Volume Down Buttons

Directly below the Ring/Silent switch is a pair of volume buttons. Press the plus button (+) to increase volume and the minus button (-) to decrease volume. In the Settings app, you can choose whether these buttons affect only noises from an app, or whether they control systemwide sounds as well. (See “[Sounds](#)” in the “Change Your Settings” chapter for more information.)

M SIM Card Slot

The iPhone 5 can operate on multiple cellular bands, thanks to its dynamically switching on-board radio, which supports various bands of the LTE cellular data standard, HSPA+, DC-HSDPA, GPRS, EDGE, CDMA-EV-DO, and HSPA. Major U.S. partners for the iPhone 5 include AT&T, Sprint, and Verizon.

When you purchase a new iPhone, you can do so in one of two ways: with a cellular carrier contract or contract free. The first option lets you receive a significant discount on the phone, but you have to use your iPhone solely with that carrier for two to three years, depending on your carrier and region. Contract-free phones allow you to use any carrier's pay-as-you-go plan but are several hundred dollars more expensive up front. Either way, you'll need a carrier to talk on your iPhone and use cellular data.

Your iPhone needs a nano-SIM card to connect to a cellular provider. Without it, you'll be unable to access call networks or cellular Internet, only Wi-Fi. If you sign up for a contract when you purchase your device, this SIM card comes preinstalled; if you don't have a contract, however, you need to pick up a nano-SIM from a supported cellular carrier. You can see Apple's full list of supported spectrum bands on [Apple's iPhone webpage](#) under 'Cellular and Wireless'.

If you have a contract-free phone and need to install a nano-SIM—or you need to access your current nano-SIM card—you can remove it by sticking one end of a paper clip into the hole next to the SIM card slot.

Headphones



Your device comes equipped with a set of earbuds with a microphone and remote built onto the right-side cable that can control volume, change tracks, and answer and end calls. You can use these controls to perform a variety of actions with the right combination of taps.

SINGLE-CLICK Clicking the center button of the remote once while listening to music or watching a video pauses playback; if you're receiving a call, a single-click answers it, and another single-click hangs up when you're finished.

SINGLE-CLICK AND HOLD When you're receiving an incoming call, a single-click and hold declines the call and sends it directly to voicemail; while you're on a call, you can do this to switch to a secondary call. Otherwise, holding down on the remote activates Siri.

Double-Click *Squeeze* twice, and your song skips to the next track.

Triple-Click *Squeeze* three times to skip back to the previous track.

Activate the iPhone

If you're reading this section, chances are you've picked yourself up a brand-new iPhone. Congratulations! If you haven't already set it up at your local Apple Store or cellular carrier's retail establishment, here's how you can do so.

Once you've unboxed your iPhone, turn it on by pressing the On/Off switch. A welcome screen greets you, displaying a 'slide to set up' slider that rotates between different languages. (If you need quick access to your device's IMEI or ICCID number without setting up the phone, you can tap the information button—represented by a lowercase *i*—located directly above the slider.)



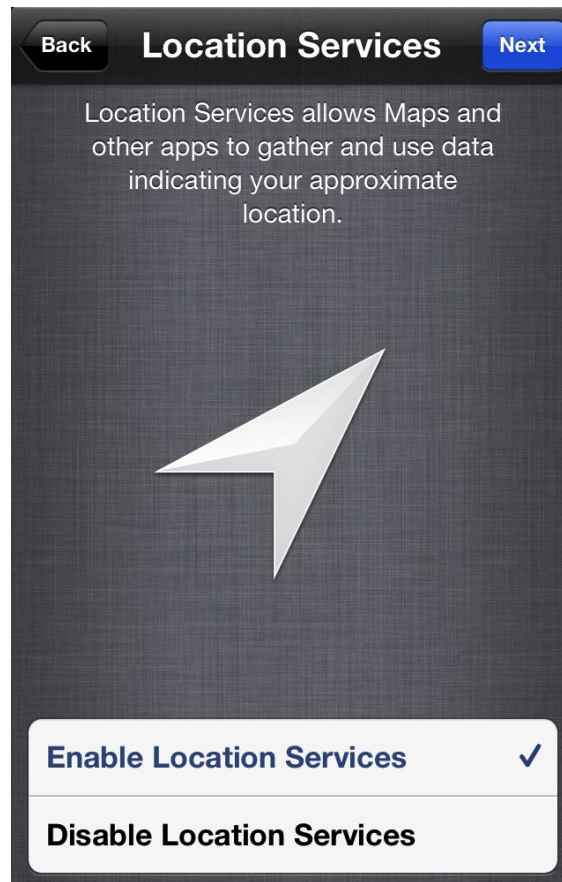
SET ME UP To begin the activation process, move the slider to the right.

Your iPhone checks for any Wi-Fi networks in the area that your phone can connect to; if there aren't any, or if you'd rather use your cellular service, just tap the *Next* button.



CONNECT TO ME Choose a Wi-Fi network to move forward, or set up your phone over cellular by tapping the *Next* button.

You're then asked to pick your language and country, and whether you'd like to enable Location Services. This allows Apple apps (and third-party apps) to access your location via Wi-Fi networks and your GPS (Global Positioning System) location.



LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION If you want apps to be able to locate you (say, to find your current location in the Maps app), turn on Location Services.

From here, you can set up your device as a brand-new phone or, if you're upgrading from an old iPhone, you can restore your data from an iCloud or iTunes backup.



CHOOSE YOUR OWN You can set up your new iPhone as a blank slate or restore it from a backup.

Restore From an iCloud Backup

If you have an iCloud account and have backed up a previous iPhone or iPod touch incarnation using iCloud's Backup feature, you can use this backup to restore your data to your new iPhone (though you'll need to be on a Wi-Fi network to do so). To restore your data, sign in to your iCloud account; agree to Apple's terms and conditions; and then choose which backup file you'd like to use, and tap the blue *Restore* button in the top right corner of the screen. (Depending on the speed of your Wi-Fi connection, this process can take anywhere from a few minutes to a few hours.)



BACK ME UP, SCOTTY You can restore from any iCloud backup you've made, though the most recent one is selected by default.

Restore from an iTunes Backup

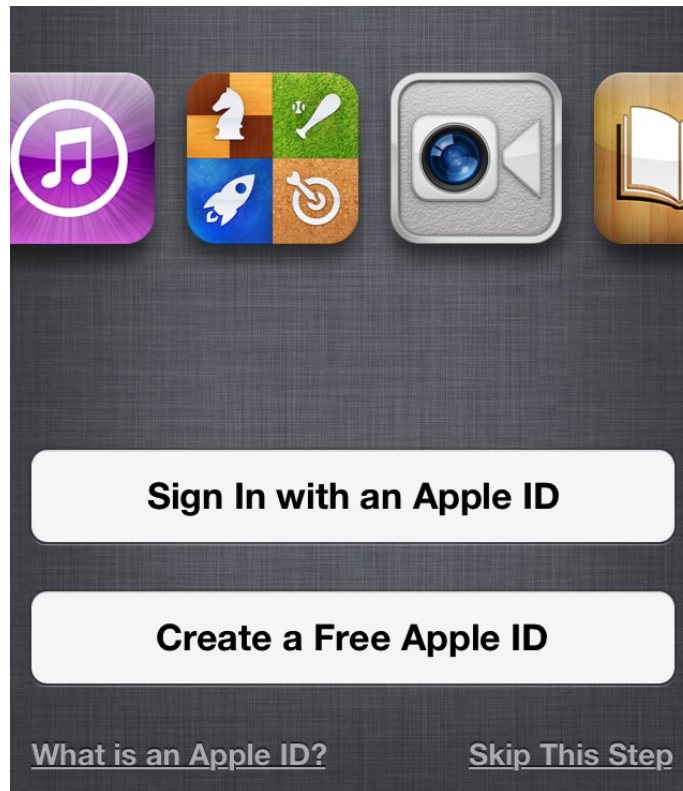
Tapping *Restore from iTunes Backup* brings you to the 'Connect to iTunes' screen. Connect your iPhone to your computer and open iTunes; after clicking your device in the source list, you'll see the Set Up Your iPhone screen, which asks if you'd like to set it up as a new iPhone or restore from a specific backup. Choose the correct backup, and click the Continue button to proceed. This process is significantly faster than restoring from iCloud, because you're transferring data over USB, not over Wi-Fi.



TETHER ME If you restore from an iTunes backup, you still have to plug your device into your computer.

Set Up as a New iPhone

If you choose to set up the phone as a new iPhone, the first thing you have to do is supply an Apple ID, or create one if you don't have one. If you've ever purchased something from the iTunes Store, you've signed up for an Apple ID (it's usually your primary email address). Your login information for Apple's iCloud service should also work for signing in.



EMAIL IDENTIFICATION Your Apple ID is an email address: one you already use or a new email you create on the spot.

USE YOUR CURRENT APPLE ID Already have an Apple ID? Tap the *Sign In with an Apple ID* button and enter your username (usually your email address) and password. Apple then spends a few moments linking your device to your Apple ID.

SIGN UP FOR A NEW APPLE ID If you don't have an Apple ID, it's easy enough to create one: Tap the *Create a Free Apple ID* button. You need to enter your birthday, name, email address (or create a new iCloud email address), a password, a security question (in case you forget your password), and whether you'd like to receive email updates from Apple. Once you've entered all your information, you're asked to read and agree to the terms and conditions, and Apple then registers your Apple ID.

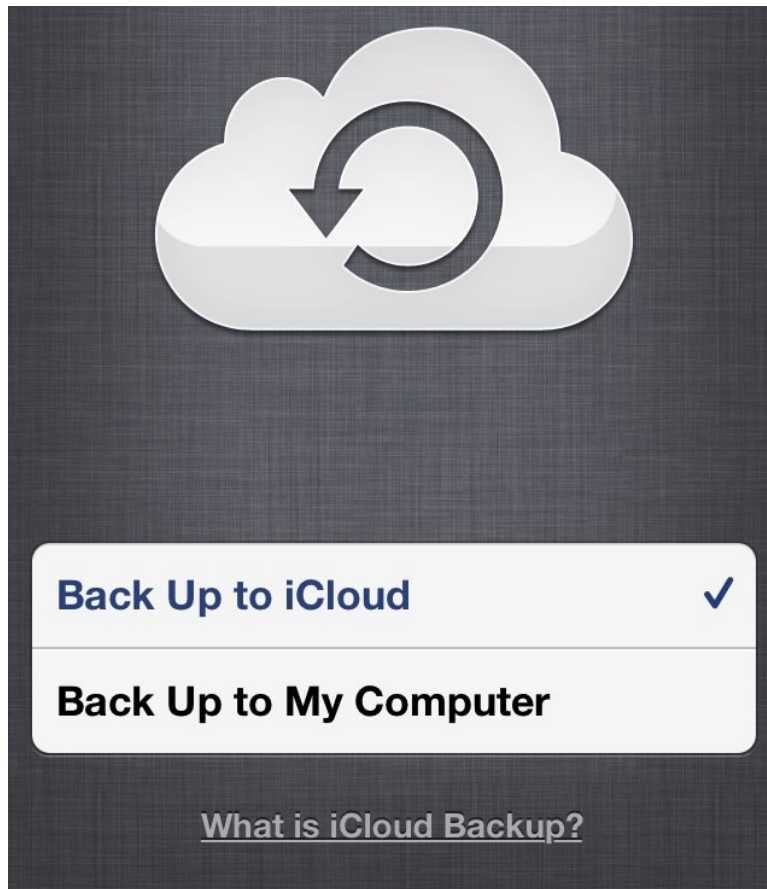
NO APPLE ID FOR ME If you'd rather not set up an Apple ID, you can tap the *Skip This Step* link in the lower right corner. You can always add or create one from the Settings app later, but note that you won't be able to buy anything from the iTunes Store or set up iCloud until you do.

If you've set up an Apple ID, you can also set up iCloud on your device. iCloud is an umbrella term for Apple's collection of syncing services, and it allows you to sync your photos, apps, contacts, calendars, reminders, notes, and mail across multiple devices. (Read more about iCloud in the "[Sync With iCloud](#)" section later in this chapter.)



SEND TO THE CLOUD If you want to keep your iPhone 5 in sync with your computer and other iOS devices, back it up remotely, and find it when it's been lost, enable iCloud.

Choose to set up iCloud, and you're first asked whether you'd like to enable iCloud backups for your iPhone. If you do so, you can have your device back up all essential settings to your iCloud account; if you ever need to restore, you can do so over Wi-Fi without an additional computer. You can also elect to use iTunes to back up your iPhone to your computer.



IT'S ALL STORED You don't want to lose your iPhone's data. With iCloud, you can back it up wirelessly to the service, or to your computer, using Wi-Fi.

Additionally, you're asked whether you'd like to opt in to iCloud's Find My iPhone service. This enables location monitoring for your device, allowing you to find it using your Apple ID and the Find My iPhone app, should it go missing.



WHERE IN THE WORLD? Enable *Find My iPhone*, and if your device gets misplaced, you'll be able to find it on a map, send it a message, play a sound, or remotely wipe it.

Set Up Siri

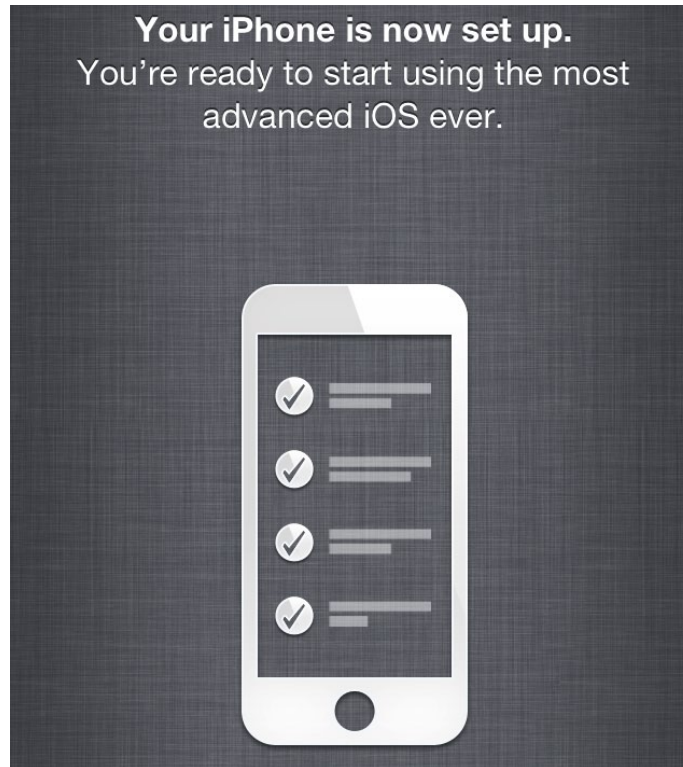
One of the iPhone's nice features is Apple's personal voice assistant, Siri. If you want to take advantage of Siri, you can enable it here.



SIRI-OUS TALK If you don't enable Siri here, you can always visit the Settings app to turn it on at a later point.

Finishing Touches

Once you finish the setup process, you're asked if you'd like to send Apple anonymous diagnostics and usage information (similar to a desktop crash report). After you answer that question, your iPhone will be all set and ready for you to begin using.



START YOUR ENGINES After setting up your iPhone, You can go immediately to your home screen and start exploring.

Get Connected

Your iPhone comes with cellular and Wi-Fi networking capabilities, allowing you to connect to the Internet while on the go. Learn about what these various networks do, how you can connect to them, finding Wi-Fi hotspots, securing your data, and sharing your cellular connection with other devices.

Know Your Options

Your iPhone offers several cellular choices for your daily Internet fix: the slow but widespread EDGE or GPRS; 3G or 4G, which are fairly fast and available in most cities and towns; and the super-speedy LTE, which is available only in major metropolitan areas. Your iPhone can also tap into Wi-Fi networks; unlike cellular data networks, however, Wi-Fi networks are based in a specific spot and have limited range.



NETWORK DIFFERENCES Check the symbol next to your network provider—it tells you whether you’re connected to a Wi-Fi or cellular network, and indicates the strength of the signal.

You can check which kind of network your iPhone is connected to in the upper left corner of the screen, along the black status bar: When it’s on Wi-Fi, an upside-down pyramid represents the signal strength (the more bars there are, the stronger the signal); on a cellular network, you see a row of vertical white bars (again, more bars indicate a stronger signal) with a LTE, 4G, E, or O symbol next to it. Your device will switch methods on the fly depending on which type of connection is available.

TIP: CHECK YOUR DATA

Most plans have a cellular data cap, which limits how much you can download over LTE, 3G, or EDGE. (Data downloaded or uploaded over Wi-Fi doesn’t count toward this cap, as you’re not using the cellular network to do so.) To make sure that you don’t go over your data usage limit and get charged by your cellular provider, keep track of your data usage. Do this by going to *Settings > General > Usage > Cellular Usage*, where you will be able to see the total sent and received network data. You can tap *Reset Statistics* to reset this number before every billing cycle.

EDGE AND GPRS These were some of the first widespread cellular data standards, and as such, they’re ubiquitous across most carrier networks in the world. Unfortunately, they can be slow, averaging rates just two to three times faster than dial-up modems at best (and far slower at worst).

3G AND 4G These more modern cellular data standards are available in many locations across the world. The strength of these signals can vary: Generally, they’re faster than a dial-up modem, but slower than your average broadband connection.

LTE The fastest data standard available on the iPhone, LTE can offer download and upload speeds comparable to your broadband network, but is currently limited to major cities.

WI-FI This is the standard for high-speed wireless networking. It has greater bandwidth than most cellular networks, but a much shorter range—base stations can usually only project a signal within a few hundred feet.

Wi-Fi networks are fairly common in homes and businesses, but they’re not available everywhere, and you’re dependent on the speed of the Wi-Fi network’s Internet connection. Fortunately, some cellular carriers include free access to their own array of Wi-Fi networks as part of your iPhone plan. (In the United States, for example, AT&T includes free connections to its hotspot network of more than 7000 Starbucks and 10,000 McDonald’s locations.)

Connect Over Wi-Fi

Your iPhone is designed to switch seamlessly between the various cellular standards to automatically find the fastest, clearest signal. However, you'll probably want to connect to a Wi-Fi network whenever possible, since it's the fastest of all your options—and particularly handy if you're somewhere without a good cellular signal. (You also can't download content larger than 50MB from the iTunes or App Store unless you're on a Wi-Fi network.) And for people with limited data plans, connecting on Wi-Fi when possible helps avoid data overage charges.



GET ON WI-FI You can access a Wi-Fi network through the Settings app, where you'll find a list of available networks that are nearby.

You can turn on Wi-Fi and select a network from the Settings app. Once it's turned on, you'll see a list of available networks within your device's range. Ones that require a password will display a lock icon; open networks won't. You can gauge the strength of the Wi-Fi signal by looking at the radiating lines in the signal strength indicator. Keep in mind that the bars only note the hotspot's strength and quality, and not how many users are connected (which may drag down your connection speed).

Join a network by simply tapping on its name—if it's protected, you'll be prompted to enter a password. To join a hidden network, tap *Other*, and you'll be asked to enter the network's name and security settings.

You can also view the settings (IP address, DNS, and so on) of any listed network by tapping on the blue arrow to the right of its name. If your device regularly connects to this network, you'll also see a *Forget This Network* button, in case you no longer wish to automatically join it when you're in range. (This is useful, for example, if you join an unprotected network only to find that it doesn't actually provide an Internet connection.)

At the bottom of the Wi-Fi preference pane is an 'Ask to Join Networks' setting. Switch this on, and if you aren't in range of any of your known networks, your device will prompt you with a pop-up list of Wi-Fi hotspots near your location when you try to connect to the Internet. If this setting is turned off, you have to manually find new networks from Settings.

Locate Hotspots

Many businesses and cities have chosen to offer Internet access over Wi-Fi as an incentive to bring people into stores, downtown areas, or lesser-traveled business districts. You can find a list of locations through online resources or any of the Wi-Fi locator apps currently in the App Store.

Often, visiting a local park is all you need to do to get online. Many cities and even small towns provide free Wi-Fi access in central and neighborhood parks, or central squares with free service. This ranges from famous venues like Bryant Park in New York City (right behind the main library branch, which itself has free Wi-Fi) to more-obscure ones like the central square in Bar Harbor on Mount Desert Island in Maine.

Sometimes, Wi-Fi hotspots require you to log in or agree to their terms and conditions. In that case, when you select the network, a special Log In screen pops up.

TIP: BE CAREFUL ON PUBLIC WI-FI NETWORKS

When you're on an unprotected Wi-Fi network, you need to be conscious of what information you're potentially giving away. Here are some of the most important steps you can take.

SECURE EMAIL By default, the Mail app uses SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) encryption for POP, IMAP, and SMTP email. SSL email connections work just like secure Web sessions: Mail exchanges digital certificate information with the mail server and encrypts data in a way that makes it extremely difficult to decipher.

For AOL, Gmail, Yahoo Mail, and iCloud accounts that you set up from the Mail screen, SSL is the default option and shouldn't be changed. For accounts other than those four types, you need to check with your ISP to see if it supports SSL connections.

SECURE NETWORKS VIA VPN While the idea of setting up a VPN account on your iPhone may seem intimidating, it's actually pretty simple—assuming you have all the correct information.

For example, if you have a Cisco VPN appliance and you want to set up a VPN, you would tap *Settings*, and then go to *General > VPN* and tap *Add VPN Configuration*. If this is your first time setting up a VPN, you'll be prompted to choose one of three kinds of VPNs. Since we're using Cisco in our example, you would tap *IPSec*. From there, you're prompted to enter a description for the VPN account; the TCP/IP address or DNS name for the server; an account name (aka a username); and a password (however, it's a good idea to leave the password field blank; entering the password manually each time you connect is a more secure way to set up a VPN).

If you're using a certificate, you must tap the *Use Certificate* switch to turn it on, and then tap the certificate setting to navigate to the certificate you're using. (If you aren't using a certificate, you need to enter a group name for your VPN account.) Finally, type the group password and shared secret, which goes in the Secret field, and choose what kind of proxy setting you'll need (if you aren't sure, accept the default). Once you're done entering the required information, tap *Save* and you're done.

To use the VPN, just open the *Settings* app. Right below Wi-Fi, you'll now see VPN. Toggle the switch, and wait a few seconds to be connected to your VPN. You should be able to work normally; the only noticeable difference is a slight slowdown in network speed caused by VPN overhead. The status bar at the top of the iPhone screen displays an indicator to remind you that you're still connected to the VPN. To disconnect, go back into *Settings* and tap the VPN switch to *Off*.

Share Your Connection

Not only can you get your iPhone online, but if you've signed up for a cellular plan from your carrier that supports tethering, you may be able to bequeath your data connection to your other devices. The Personal Hotspot feature turns your iPhone into a portable wireless router that can share its Internet connection with several other devices (three to five, depending on which carrier you're beholden to).

GET STARTED Before you can use this feature, you may have to purchase a tethering plan from your wireless provider. (Check with your carrier for specifics.) Once you have a plan, launch *Settings*, and go to *General > Cellular > Personal Hotspot*. The Personal Hotspot screen is full of information that explains how to connect via Wi-Fi, USB, and Bluetooth.



PORTABLE DATA You can share your connection via Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, or USB.

Before you can turn your hotspot on, you must create a password for it. Tap the *Wi-Fi Password* option and enter a password (it must be at least eight characters), and then tap *Done*. Once you've done that, you're ready to share your connection: Just tap the *Personal Hotspot* switch to turn it on. (After you've set up Personal Hotspot for the first time, it appears in the top level of the *Settings* app under Bluetooth.)

When your iPhone is broadcasting, a blue bar appears at the top of the screen—much like the green bar that indicates an active call when you're not in the Phone app. The bar displays a count of any connected devices (excluding the iPhone itself).



BLUE BROADCAST When your iPhone is sharing its Internet connection with other devices, a blue bar appears at the top of the screen.

Because Personal Hotspot looks to a computer or other device like any other Wi-Fi connection, you can carry out any task and use any service. This is also true if your computer is connected via USB or Bluetooth.

When you're ready to turn off the hotspot, tap the blue bar to open the Personal Hotspot screen. (You can also get there by going to *Settings > Personal Hotspot*.)

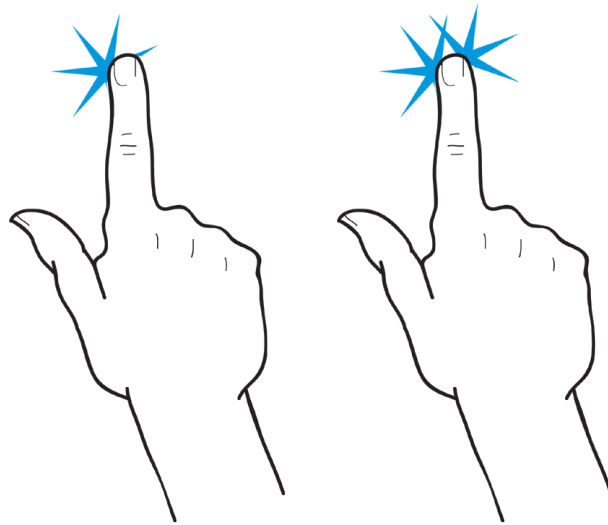
Work With iOS

Your device is running Apple's mobile operating system, iOS, which uses a variety of finger-based Multi-Touch gestures to help you navigate. In addition, it comes with some great apps—programs that you can run on your mobile device—to make your life easier and more productive.

But before you start playing around, you'll want to know the basics of working with iOS and your apps, and what they can (and can't) do. We'll show you some basic gestures; help you get the hang of navigating the home screen, multitasking, and working with notifications; offer some tips and tricks; and introduce you to the iPhone's voice assistant, Siri.

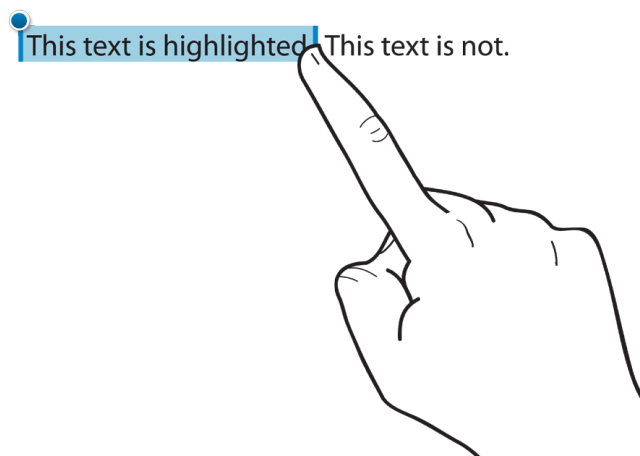
Gestures and Techniques

If you've never before owned a Multi-Touch device from Apple, you may be unfamiliar with crazy phrases like *pinch to zoom* and the difference between *flicking* and *swiping*. Have no fear: Although some of these gestures may have odd names, they're easy enough to pick up.

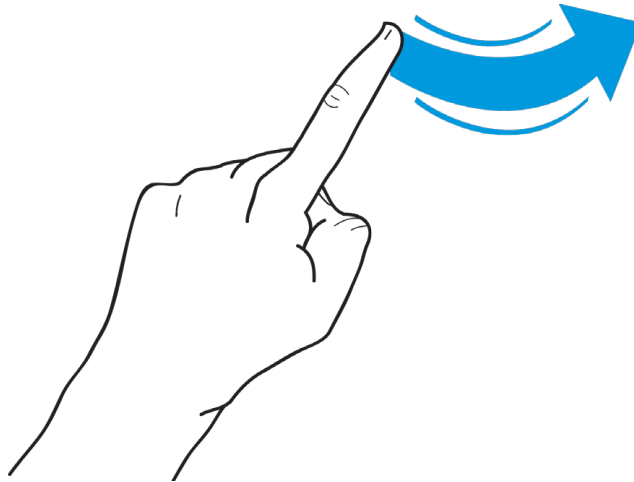


TAP As clicking is to a desktop computer, so is tapping to an iOS device. Tapping is the most common and basic gesture: You tap to open apps, bring up controls, make choices from menus, and more.

DOUBLE-TAP Tap an object twice in succession to effect a double-tap. Double-taps are primarily used for zooming in or out on text, but third-party apps also use the double-tap for various purposes.



TAP, HOLD, AND DRAG For some functions, such as highlighting text, copying and pasting, or deleting and moving apps, you need to tap and hold down on the screen. When you do this on a piece of text, it highlights in blue, and editing handles—vertical lines with blue dots—appear on either side of the highlighted area. You can tap, hold, and, while holding down, drag your finger to increase or decrease the selection. Dragging also comes into play for moving objects in apps, drawing, and swiping and flicking.

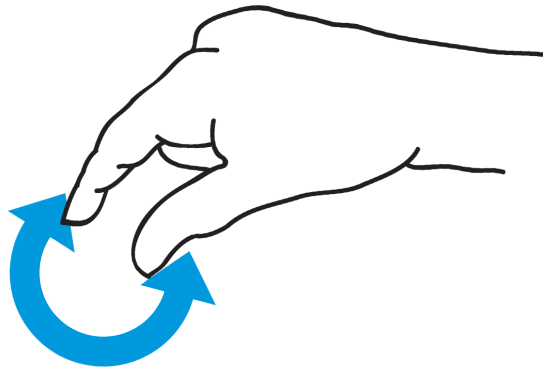


FLICK AND SWIPE Drag your finger across the screen—up, down, left, or right—to *swipe*. Swiping is one of your primary navigational tools: You use a left or right swipe to move through home screens or images in the Photos app; you use an up or down swipe to read text in Safari, iBooks, Newsstand, or elsewhere. It's one of the easiest gestures to learn. A *flick* is just like a swipe, only faster: Your device supports inertial scrolling, which means that the faster or slower you move your finger, the faster or slower content will move. If you want to get to the bottom of a page quickly, just flick your finger upward in a fast motion.

One note of caution: All flicking and swiping on your device is inverse, meaning that when you move your finger down (in other words, swipe down), you're actually moving whatever is on the screen upward. This makes perfect sense in the real world, but coming from a computer, where scrolling down on a trackpad or mouse actually scrolls the window *down*, it can be a bit disorienting at first. Why make the clarification? In this book, we refer several times to “swiping right” to bring up a left navigational bar—which can be confusing if you don't know about inverse gestures.



PINCH To zoom in or out, use the *pinch* gesture (also referred to as a *pinch-to-zoom* gesture). To zoom in or to open something, place your thumb and index finger, pinched together, on screen and spread them apart. To zoom out, do the reverse: Start with your thumb and index finger further apart, and then pinch them together.

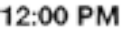


ROTATE You can even rotate some elements with two or more fingers. Just place two fingers on screen and make a circular gesture, clockwise or counterclockwise.

Get to Know the Status Bar

The status bar is a mainstay on the iPhone's screen—it shows up anytime your device is awake or otherwise on, banished only by specific third-party apps that require the entirety of your screen (like a game or full-screen video). Within that tiny little bar, however, live many status icons—all of which are there to let you know about various enabled settings and connections. Here's a quick rundown of the ones you're likely to see on your new iPhone.

	SIGNAL STRENGTH These bars reflect the cellular data signal in your area. They fluctuate between zero bars (little to no service) and five bars (a strong signal).
	CARRIER AND NETWORK TYPE The name of your cellular carrier (in the United States, the major carriers are AT&T, Verizon, and Sprint) shows up next to the signal-strength bars; next to this, an icon indicates the kind of data connection you have: LTE, 4G, 3G, EDGE/EV-DO, or, in limited connection areas, GPRS (General Packet Radio Service). These are represented by the LTE, 4G, 3G, E, and O icons, respectively.
	AIRPLANE MODE When you turn on Airplane mode in the Settings app, your device turns off all Internet and Bluetooth connections and displays this icon. While in Airplane Mode, you can still use Wi-Fi and Bluetooth—you just have to manually reenable the settings. (See the “Change Your Settings” chapter for more information on Airplane mode.)

	WI-FI STRENGTH When your device is connected to a Wi-Fi network, the Network Type icon disappears and the Wi-Fi strength indicator appears in its place. The stronger the signal, the more bars are illuminated.
	TETHERING If you connect your device to another iOS device's Personal Hotspot to share a cellular data connection, this icon appears, replacing the Network Type icon.
	VPN If your device is connected to a virtual private network (VPN), this icon appears.
	PROCESSING ICON This icon appears whenever your device is processing any sort of request over a data connection (syncing RSS feeds, connecting to Wi-Fi or Bluetooth, updating your Twitter stream, and so forth).
	SYNC This icon appears when you sync your device to your computer over Wi-Fi or via USB.
	DO NOT DISTURB If you've enabled Do Not Disturb in the Settings app to silence any incoming text messages, calls, or notifications, you'll see this icon next to the clock.
	CLOCK When your iPhone is unlocked, the current time appears in the center of the menu bar; when it's locked, the time displays directly on the main screen.
	ORIENTATION LOCK This icon lets you know if your iPhone's orientation is locked in portrait. To lock or unlock this, you can double-press the Home button, swipe to the right along the multitasking bar, and tap the Orientation Lock/Unlock button.
	LOCATION SERVICES When an application or system service is using your location, this arrow appears in the menu bar. If you're using an app with geofencing (location-based reminders, for instance), the icon turns into an arrow outline.
	MUSIC PLAYING If you're playing an audio track in iTunes or another app, this triangle appears. If your music is paused, no icon displays.
	ALARM CLOCK When you have an alarm set in the Clock app, you see this icon in the menu bar.

	TTY If you have turned on TTY, or teletype machine (to do so, go to <i>Settings > Phone</i>), this symbol appears in the status bar.
	BLUETOOTH Turn on Bluetooth, and you see this icon. By default, the symbol is gray, but if you make a Bluetooth connection, it blinks and changes color.
	AIRPLAY MIRRORING If you mirror your iPad's display, you get this icon. Additionally, the status bar turns blue.
	BATTERY STATUS Located in the far right corner of the status bar, the battery-status icon shows how much charge your device has left. If you're charging the battery, you see a small lightning bolt. (Once your battery is fully charged, the lightning bolt transforms into a plug icon.) You can also choose to have your device report the percentage of the battery charge.

The Home Screen

When you first turn on your device, you're brought to the home screen. Here, you see an assortment of icons grouped into five rows, and four icons grouped in the silver Dock along the bottom of the screen.

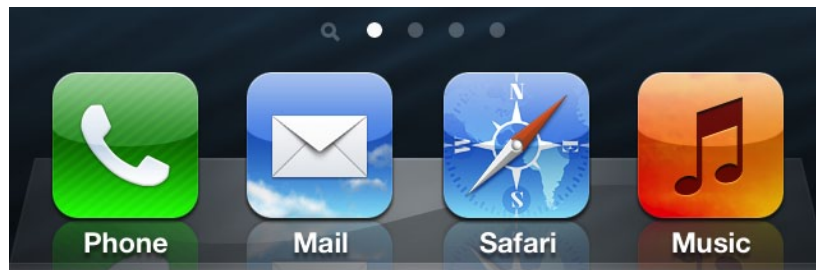


WELCOME HOME When you first unlock your iPhone, the home screen greets you.

The home screen is where your apps live and where you can launch them. Only 20 apps will fit on one home screen, but you can organize your apps in multiple home screens (up to nine). Above the Dock are several dots signifying the number of home screens you have; the currently selected one is highlighted in white. Swipe left or right to go from screen to screen.

The Dock

The silver translucent bar along the bottom of your home screen is called the Dock.



DOCKING STATION Put your most recently used apps in your Dock.

If you swipe between home screens, you'll notice that the icons in the Dock don't change. That's because the Dock is for the apps you most frequently use; instead of having to swipe from screen to screen to find an app, you can drop it directly into the Dock for easy access. You can store up to four apps in the Dock.

Open and Close an App

Want to launch an app? Just tap its icon. Once it's open, you can return to the home screen at any time by pressing the Home button.

Rearrange and Delete Apps

To rearrange the order of your icons, tap and hold on any icon on a home screen. After a few seconds, all your app icons, including the one you're holding on, start to wiggle, and a small black X pops up in each icon's top left corner.

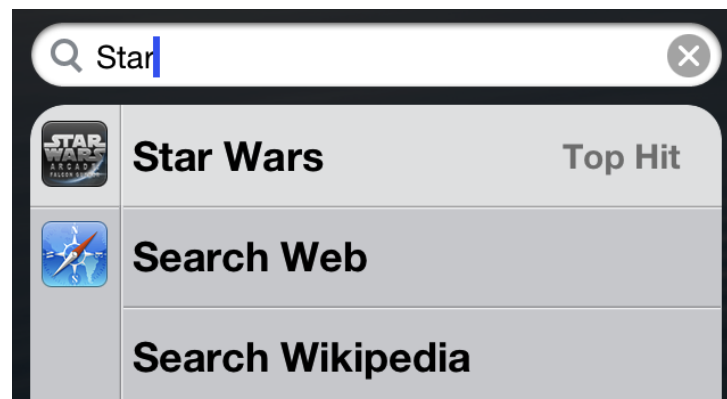


DO THE WIGGLE Tap and hold on an app icon to enter edit mode; then simply drag app icons around to move them.

Then you can rearrange any apps on the home screen, or even drag them into or out of the Dock. If you've installed a third-party app you don't want anymore, you can tap the X to delete it (you cannot delete the apps that came preinstalled on your iPhone). When you're finished, press the Home button to make the app icons stop wiggling and stay in their new location. You can also rearrange your icons and home screens through iTunes when you connect your device to your computer.

Search in Spotlight

You can search for every email message, webpage, and app on your device, or search through Google or Wikipedia, by swiping right on your home screen until you reach Spotlight. To search, just type your query in the text box at the top.



SPOT SEARCH Swipe right on your home screen to get to the Spotlight menu, where you can search for anything on your iPhone.

Use Folders to Organize Apps

When you start amassing a collection of apps on your iPhone, organizing them can get tricky. Luckily, you can use app folders.



FOLDED UP You can collect two or more apps into a collection called a folder.

A folder is a group of apps, represented by a single icon, on a home screen. Each folder sports miniature icons representing the apps inside, along with an overall name, such as Games or Photography. When you tap a folder, the Dock fades and slides down, making room for a view of the folder's contents. Within the folder, you find the name and icon for each app. Tap any app to launch it, or tap anywhere outside the folder to return to the home screen.

To create a folder, start by tapping and holding any app icon to enter edit mode; after the icons begin to wiggle, drag an app on top of another app. When you release the app, you create a folder, which opens and displays both apps. By default, the folder's name is based on the App Store category for one of the first two apps in the folder. If you want to customize this name, just tap inside the field (while still in edit mode) and enter something new. When you're done, press the Home button to exit Edit mode.

To add another app to the folder, reenter edit mode and drag the desired app onto the folder icon. Repeat until you've added all the apps you want (up to 12 per folder), and then press the *Home* button to exit edit mode.

To edit the folder itself—its name, contents, or the layout of the apps inside—you can either enter edit mode and then tap the folder, or, while the folder is open, tap and hold on any icon inside. You can then tap the folder's name to change it, drag apps within the folder to rearrange them, drag an app out of the folder to return it to the home screen, or tap an app's X button to completely delete it from your device. Unlike apps, folders don't have a delete button; to delete a folder, you must remove all the apps from it.

TIP: MANAGE FOLDERS FROM iTunes

iTunes has long allowed users to manage installed apps when syncing, and you can edit your folders too, using your mouse and keyboard.

When your device is connected to your computer, the Apps tab in iTunes lets you choose which apps to sync, as well as how to organize these apps. Drag an app onto another app and, after a slight delay, a folder is created—just as if you'd performed the same action on your device. You get the same editable folder name, and you can rearrange icons within the folder. Since you're using a computer, you don't need to click and hold to enter the jiggling-icon edit mode; you can click and drag anytime. Similarly, to edit an existing folder, just double-click it.

Multitask on Your iPhone

Opening and closing an app is easy: Tap the app to open it, and then press the Home button to close it. But when you exit, you're not actually shutting down the app: You're freezing it in place, or sending it to run in the background. This means you can have multiple active apps running at any one time, and you can even switch between active apps without returning to the home screen.

FROZEN APPS VERSUS BACKGROUND APPS Sometimes you need an app to keep doing something when it's not in the foreground. For that reason, Apple uses several tools to allow apps to perform tasks in the background. One of these tools is the push-notification system; another allows music apps to keep playing while the user switches to another app; yet another allows tasks, such as photo uploads, to continue running in the background even if you switch out of the program performing the upload. If your third-party app doesn't incorporate one of these background features, it will freeze, which is to say that it will remember whatever you were just doing when you reopen it, but it will not process any data in the background.

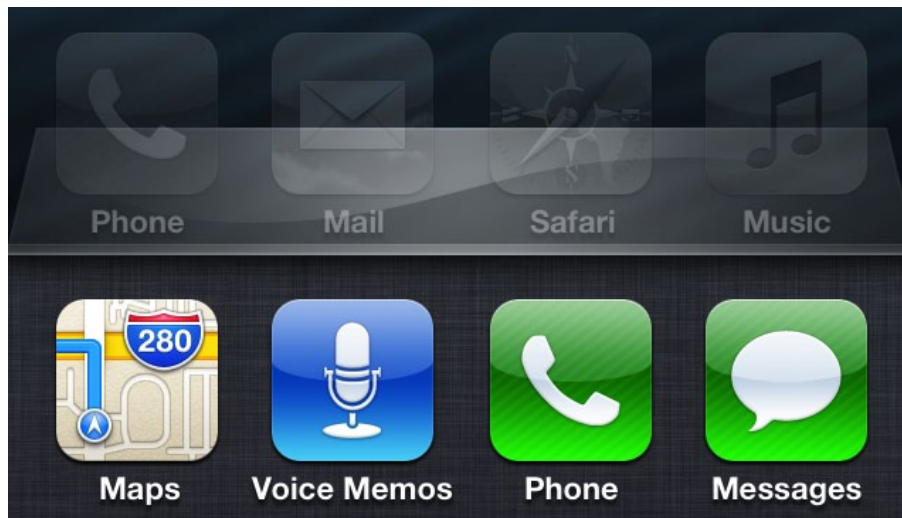
STATUS BAR COLOR CHANGES When certain apps run in the background, they let you know by changing the color of the status bar and providing you with a quick link back to the app.



ATTENTION! Certain apps that run in the background take over the status bar to let you know what's going on.

If you exit Maps while in navigation mode, for instance, the status bar elongates and turns green; you can tap it to return to the app.

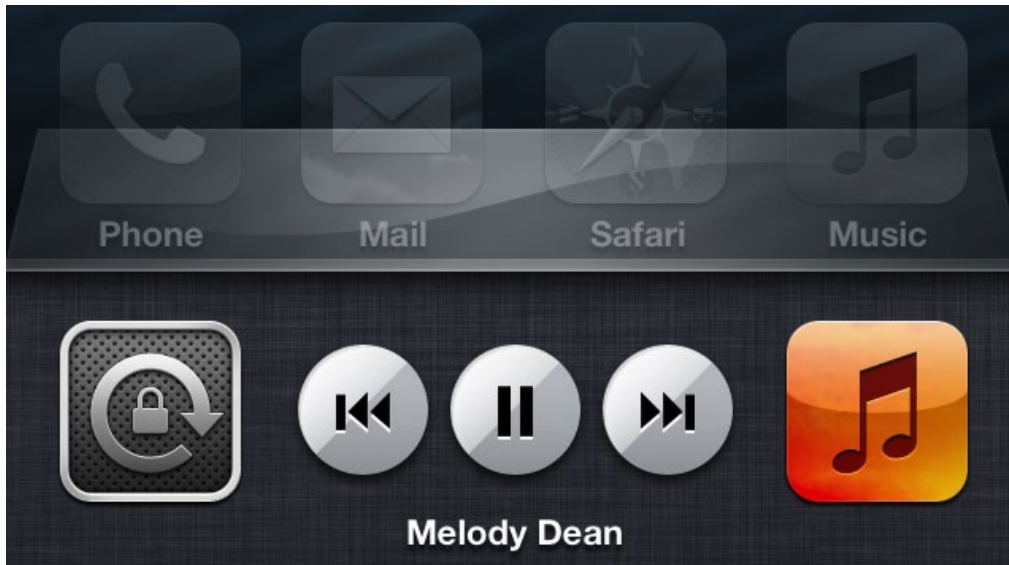
THE MULTITASKING BAR You can switch between apps fast by bringing up the multitasking bar.



SHELF CHANGE Double-press the *Home* button to bring up a list of your recently used apps.

To do so, quickly double-press the *Home* button; a bar below the Dock rises up from the bottom of the screen, showing the most recently run apps. To switch to a different app, tap its icon.

MULTITASKING SHORTCUTS In addition to holding a list of your most recently used apps, the multitasking bar has a couple of other neat shortcuts for your device.



HIDDEN BONUS Lock your screen in portrait mode, change your song, and alter the volume by swiping right to the shortcuts bar.

If you swipe right, you bring up a secondary set of controls; here, you can lock your device's orientation in portrait mode and control the music currently playing on your device (it defaults to the Music app, but you can also control music from third-party apps). Swipe to the right again, and you get a slider for controlling volume.

Master Notification Center

When an app wants to let you know something, it uses Apple's push-notification system to send you alerts. These alerts can be displayed as banners, pop-up alerts, or a combination of the two; when you'd like to see all the alerts you've received recently, you can check Notification Center.

Banner Alerts

By default, you receive notifications as banner alerts. Rather than displaying an attention-demanding big blue box when a new alert arrives, banners get superimposed along the top edge of your iPhone, rotating into view with a 3D effect.



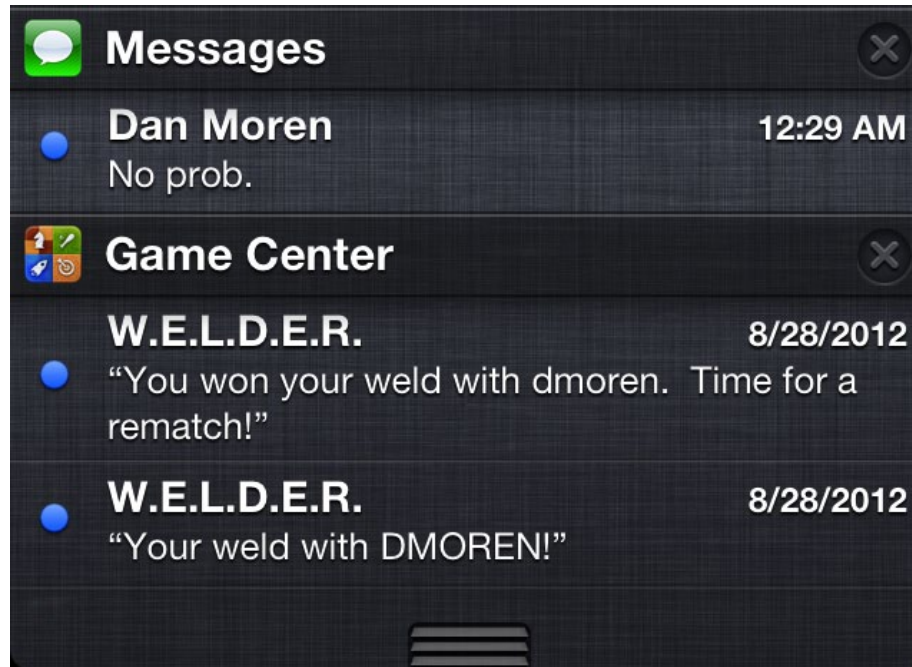
BANNER UP Your new notifications fold down from the top of the screen with an app icon and a brief summary of the notification.

The banners remain on screen for about five seconds. While a floating banner is on display, you can tap it to launch the notifying app (such as Twitter, Messages, or Mail). Let's say you receive a banner notification because someone mentions your name in a tweet: Just tap the notification, and your Twitter client of choice launches to show you the tweet in question.

If you don't want to attend to a banner immediately, you can ignore it and keep working away in whatever app you're using. Banners float on top of the screen for several seconds, and then they vanish on their own.

Notification Central

If you don't tap a banner in time, or you want to see past notifications, you can access Notification Center whenever your iPhone is unlocked. Just swipe down from the status bar to show any missed notifications.



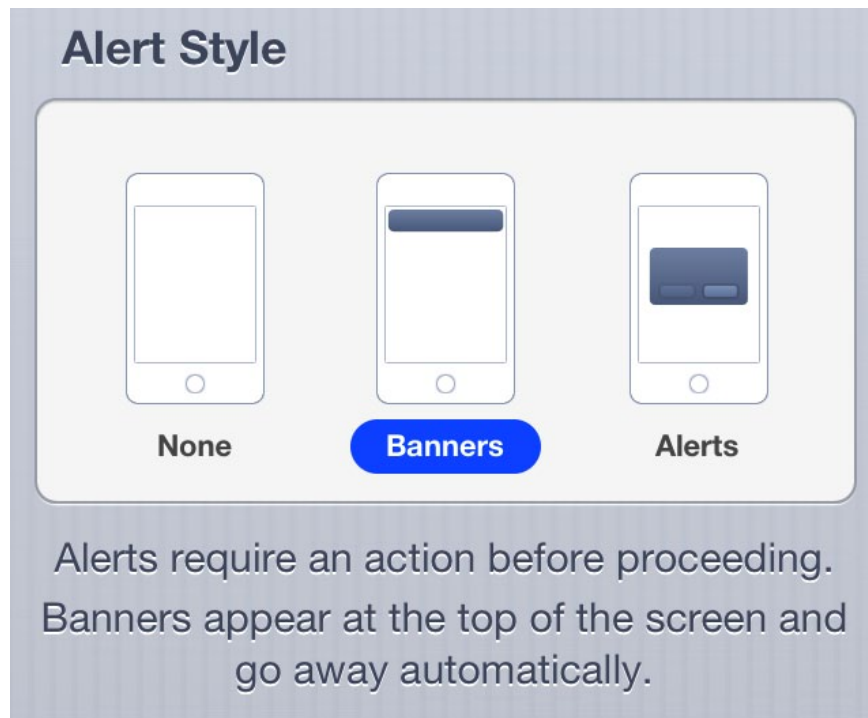
ACCESS YOUR NOTIFICATIONS Notification Center displays recent alerts grouped by app.

Notification Center groups your past notifications by app; you can sort those apps by time or manually (you can configure the order you'd like in the Settings app). You can clear out accumulated notifications per app with a pair of well-focused taps: Tap the small *X* next to the app's name, and then tap the tiny *Clear* button that appears.

You can choose the number of alerts a given app can show in Notification Center, though the controls are a bit limited. For example, you can choose how many upcoming Calendar events are displayed, but you can't choose which calendar your iPhone pulls those events from. The Notifications preference screen does allow you to pick which email accounts you'd like to be notified about, however.

Customize Notifications

To define precisely how Notification Center and alerts work on an app-by-app basis, head to the Settings app and tap *Notifications*.



APP ALERTS You can determine whether an app's notifications appear in Notification Center, and whether new notifications from the app display as banners or alerts.

You choose which apps notify you, and you can configure all sorts of behaviors. For each app, you can set whether notifications should appear in Notification Center at all; how many items can be displayed there; whether there should be an alert, and if so, which type (the new banner or the old-school pop-up alert); whether to use an icon badge to signify alerts; whether new alerts should include sounds; and whether notifications should appear in your lock screen. (For more information, see [“Notifications”](#) in the “Change Your Settings” chapter.)

Notification Center also offers you three optional widgets: Weather, Stocks, and Share. You can enable or disable these widgets in the Settings app. If enabled, the Stock widget displays a scrolling ticker of any stocks you've configured from the Stocks app; Weather provides current conditions and a forecast for your current location; and Share gives you options to tweet or send Facebook posts from Notification Center. Third-party app widgets are not supported.

DO NOT DISTURB If you don't want to receive notifications (and calls) during a certain period of time, you can temporarily mute them using the Do Not Disturb settings within the Notifications preference screen. When Do Not Disturb is active, a crescent moon icon appears in the status bar, and you'll receive no notifications until you turn it off. You can also manually toggle Do Not Disturb on or off at any point from the Settings screen. (For more information, see [“Do Not Disturb Settings”](#) in the “Change Your Settings” chapter.)

LOCK SCREEN NOTIFICATIONS You can also track your notifications on your lock screen, where they appear stacked in the order of arrival, with the newest on top regardless of which app it's from—an option that's not available for Notification Center itself.

From the lock screen, you can swipe to unlock your iPhone, but you can also swipe an individual notification to directly launch the app associated with it. If additional new notifications arrive while your iPhone is locked, they get special treatment: The alert appears centered in the middle of the screen, a bit like the notifications of old, but previous lock-screen notifications are still accessible via a small gray handle that appears at the top of the lock screen; drag it down to expose them (with a gesture much like the swipe to get to Notification Center).

Speak to Siri

By now, you've probably learned enough about your iPhone to launch a few apps and perform your first Google search. If you value the spoken word above the touch-typing method for communicating with your device, however, you'll be happy to meet Siri, Apple's voice-activated virtual assistant.

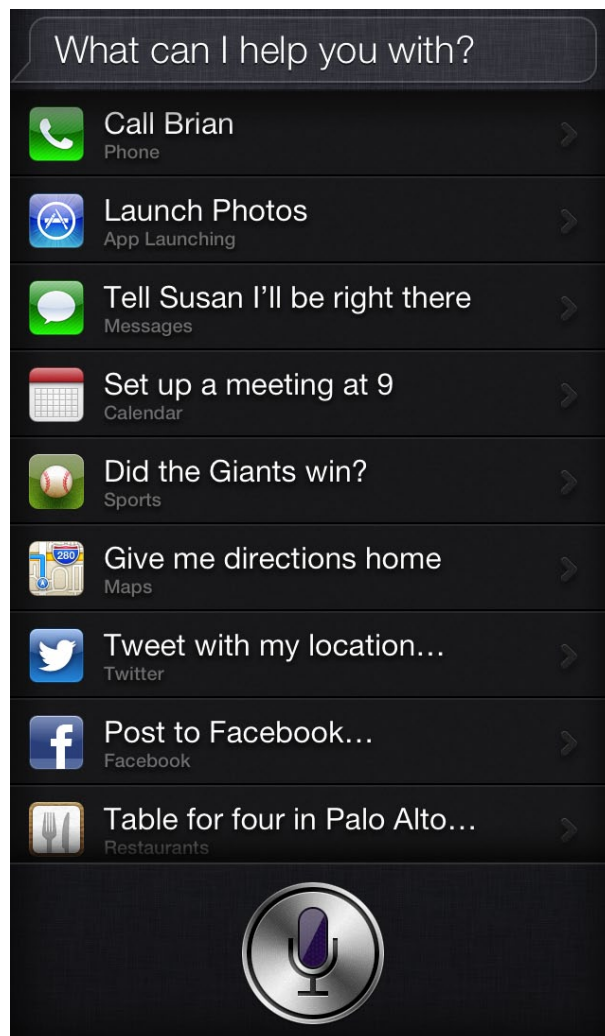


PAGING SIRI Make plans, check movie times, set a timer, and more, all by talking normally to Siri.

Siri allows you to speak commands to your phone and have it do your bidding. Your iPhone includes voice-control technology that makes it possible to compose emails, text messages, tweets, and more through dictation—no typing on the phone's tiny touchscreen keyboard required.

Get Started with Siri

To activate Siri, hold down the *Home* button on the iPhone itself, or, if you're using a wired or wireless headset, press and hold the center button on the remote. You can access Siri from the home screen, the lock screen, or within an app; if you want to perform certain functions (say, a Web search) from the lock screen, Siri may ask you to unlock your iPhone first.



HELLO, SIRI When you activate Siri for the first time, it gives you command suggestions.

The iPhone's voice-recognition feature works by recording your voice and sending it to a server that interprets what you've said and returns plain text, so you will need an Internet connection (via Wi-Fi or cellular data) for Siri to work.

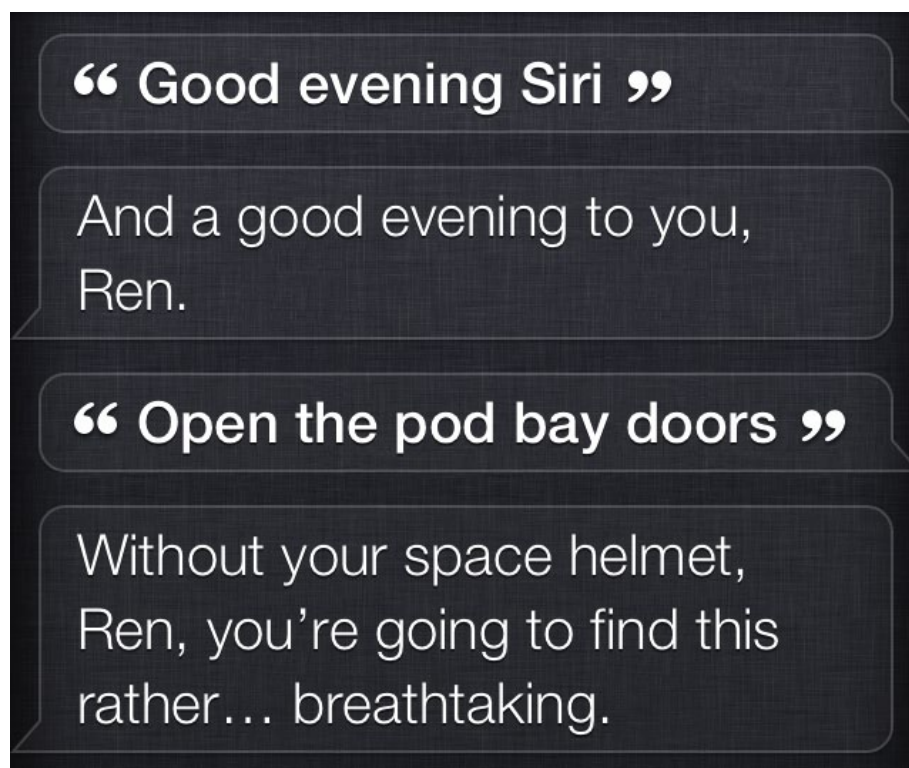
Siri currently supports the following languages: English (in U.S., Canadian, U.K., and Australian dialects), French (in Canadian, French, and Swiss dialects), and German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, and Chinese (Cantonese, Chinese Mandarin, and Taiwanese Mandarin).

Once Siri launches, you can ask questions, schedule reminders, add appointments, check movie times, and more.

Use Siri With Apps

In addition to communicating with the Phone and Music apps, Siri is tied in to Messages, Calendar, Reminders, Maps, Mail, Weather, Stocks, Clock, Contacts, Notes, Twitter and Facebook, and Safari. Most anything you might want to do in one of those apps, you can do through Siri. It's also linked to Wolfram Alpha (a “computational knowledge engine” that can provide answers to numerous factual questions), Yelp (an online directory of local businesses), OpenTable (a restaurant reservation service), and sports scores and movie databases. When all else fails, Siri will usually suggest that it perform a Web search for you.

Apple says that understanding the words you say is the easy part, and that Siri's true genius lies in figuring out what you want when you say those words and getting you the answer. You can talk to Siri as you would talk to another person: It has natural language recognition. But Siri doesn't require a strict syntax—if talk like Yoda you try, it will generally figure out what you're trying to say.

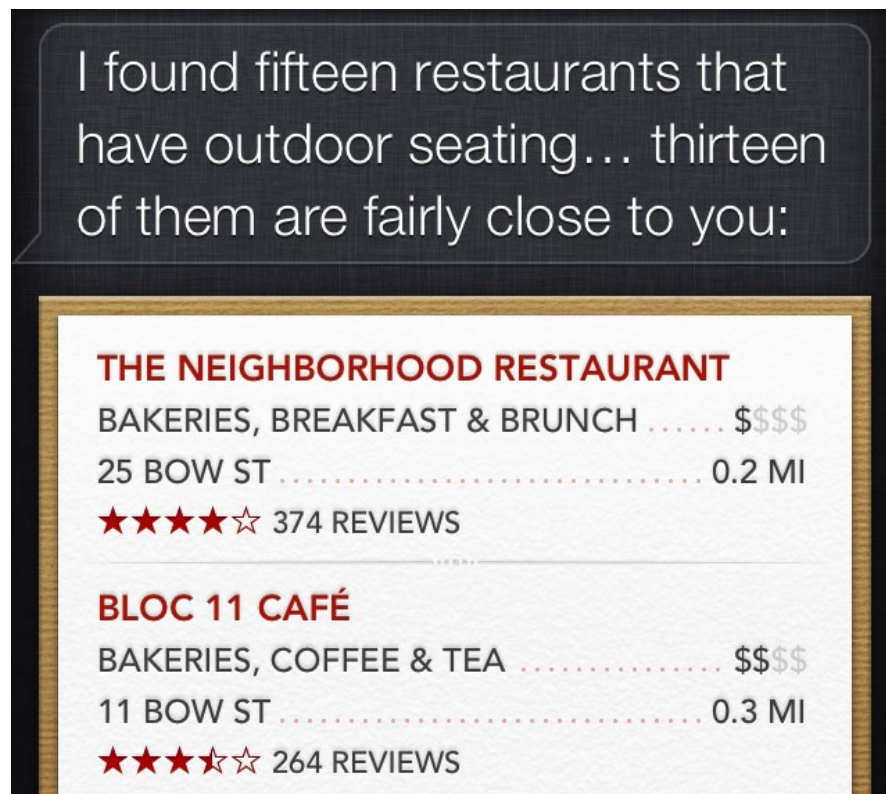


SENSITIVE SIRI Apple's personal assistant can understand the meaning of what you are saying—it even understands this reference to HAL from the movie *2001: A Space Odyssey*.

You can use Siri to easily set an alarm or timer, and doing so often takes less time than it does to unlock your phone, find the Clock app, and tap within the app. Just say, “Set a timer for three minutes,” and your phone begins to count down. “Set an alarm for 5 a.m.” does exactly that, instantly. Phrases like “Remind me to record my

favorite show” and “Note that I need to take my suit to the cleaners” work, too. These are short bursts of data input that you can handle quickly by voice using Siri.

RESTAURANT RECOMMENDATIONS Ask Siri for suggestions for places to have lunch, and it provides a list of nearby restaurants that serve lunch. You can then specify that you want to eat in a certain location—say, downtown—and Siri will give you a narrower list of places in just that area.

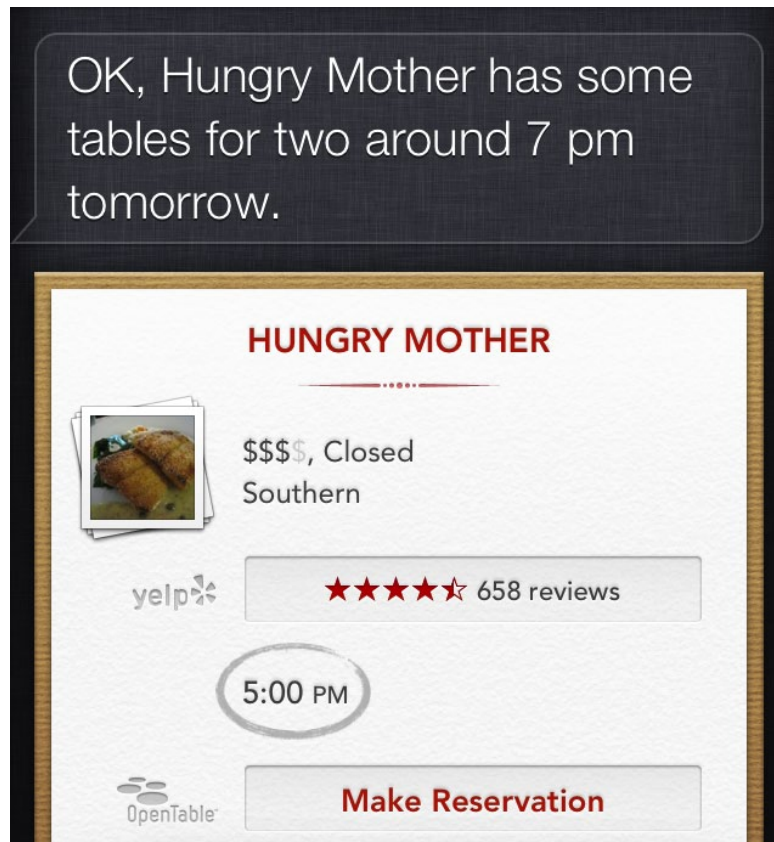


FOOD FOR THOUGHT Get as specific as you like when you use Siri to find restaurants.

You can ask Siri to help you find restaurants by location, cuisine, price, outdoor seating, or a combination thereof: “Show me cheap Italian restaurants with outdoor seating near here.”

Tap a result to see more details about the restaurant in question, including its price level, description, hours, phone number, Yelp review average, website, and address. And it’s all tappable: Tap the restaurant’s star rating to see review snippets. If you tap one of those snippets, the Yelp app opens to that review. (If you don’t yet have the free Yelp app installed, Siri prompts you to go grab it from the App Store.) And, of course, tapping the phone number places a call; tapping the website launches it in Safari.

Siri also knows about restaurants that support the OpenTable reservation system. You can say things like “Find me a table for six people for dinner tonight,” and Siri responds with a list of eligible restaurants that are nearby. You can make the reservation from within Siri’s interface. If you know that a specific restaurant supports OpenTable, you can request it by name: “Book me a table for tonight at 6 p.m. at Phil’s Grill.”



HAVE A SEAT You can make a reservation with Siri, too—so long as you have nearby restaurants that use OpenTable.

SPORTS Siri hits a home run for sports fans with its ability to answer sports-related queries.



SPORTSCASTER Siri is willing to field all kinds of sports-related questions.

You can ask Siri numerous sports-related questions, covering all the major sports leagues in the United States. Possible questions include:

"What was the score of the last Eagles game?"

"Who do the Eagles play next?"

"How tall is Kobe Bryant?"

"Who's taller, Kobe Bryant or Michael Vick?"

"How is David Ortiz doing for the Red Sox?"

"Show me the football scores from last night."

"Which quarterback has the most passing yards?"

“Is anyone on the Yankees injured?”

Results (powered by Yahoo) are displayed clearly with nice visuals, though they’re not tappable. Siri’s sports knowledge at present is limited to football, basketball, baseball, soccer, and hockey.

MOVIES Siri isn’t only satisfied with a sports knowledge slam dunk; Apple’s assistant has gone all Hollywood. Siri can provide information about movie showtimes, along with trailers, reviews, and general filmography information.



FILM BUFF Siri’s film knowledge is awfully impressive.

Some of the star-studded queries Siri can now handle include:

“Where is *Spiderman* playing?”

“Is *My Cousin Vinny* a good movie?”

"What comedies are playing now?"

"Who starred in *UHF*?"

"Who directed *The American President*?"

"What is *Notting Hill* rated?"

"Show me reviews for *Prometheus*."

"Who won best actor in 2010?"

"What are Tom Hanks's best movies?"

"Which Susan Sarandon movies are rated R?"

"What are movies with Susan Sarandon and Tim Curry?"

When Siri presents its visual results for such questions, you can tap to view a trailer, tap the Tomato Rating to read review snippets, tap on showtimes for more information, and tap on theaters to see them located in the Maps app.

OPENING APPS You can also launch apps with Siri. Just say "Launch Facebook," "Play Tiny Wings," or "Open Tweetbot," and Siri takes care of it for you. If your iPhone is locked with a passcode, Siri prompts you to type in that code before it launches the app you requested. You can ask Siri to close an app, too—but Siri's only response will be a regretful "I can't close an app."

SOCIAL SIRI If you frequent Facebook or Twitter, you can post status updates with Siri. For instance, you can say "Post to Facebook I love reading *Macworld*," "Write on my wall I love Mark Zuckerberg," "Post I'm in the mood for brunch to Facebook," and similar alternatives.



SIRI-OUSLY, FOLKS You can use Siri to post to your Wall or update your Facebook status.

SEEKING SEARCHES Apple's integration of Wolfram Alpha with Siri lets you find answers to factual questions. If you want to figure out the speed of light or the number of days until Christmas, Wolfram Alpha can provide the answer. Wolfram Alpha's results come in the form of images, not text, so Siri can't actually read you the reply. When Siri cannot do what you ask, it will search the Internet. Siri cannot, however, read the search results or summaries to you.

Hands-Free Use

With Siri, you can use your phone in hands-free scenarios—such as when you’re driving a car. The iPhone recognizes when you’re in a hands-free situation and becomes more chatty, reading text aloud that it might not if it knows you’re holding it in your hand. When you get a text message, you can instruct Siri to read the message, and it will. Tell Siri to reply to the message; you can dictate the entire reply, have Siri read it back to you to confirm that it makes sense, and then send it.

There are some caveats to hands-free use: Siri can tell you that you have a new email message, and you can use Siri to send emails, but it won’t read your emails to you. (It can only read text messages aloud.) And while Notification Center gives you granular control over how different apps notify you about what’s going on, there’s no option for Siri to read these alerts out loud when you’re in hands-free mode.

Dictation

In addition to offering Siri’s assistant prowess, your iPhone can also take down anything you say and convert it to written text within an app.



MIC ON Tap the microphone button on your keyboard when you want to begin dictating your message.

Here’s how it works: On the keyboard is a button in the bottom row, to the left of the spacebar, with the image of a microphone on it. Tap this button and the iPhone transcribes whatever you say. It sends the results over the Internet to a server that analyzes your speech and converts it into text (meaning that if you’re not online, the microphone button doesn’t appear).

To get the most out of Dictation, you need to start thinking in punctuation. For example, to construct a grammatically correct email message, you might say, “Dan *comma new paragraph* How do you feel about item *numeral six question mark* I think it might be right up your alley *period new paragraph* Let me know what you think *exclamation point*.” The feature understands when you are requesting punctuation or a new paragraph, and translates that into the text. You can dictate text messages, email messages, entries in the Notes app, Web searches, and more. Unlike Siri, Dictation works in third-party apps, so you can dictate just about anything by choosing the microphone icon from the keyboard and speaking.

Sync With iCloud

Over the past few years, users have become obsessed with the notion of having their documents and data instantly available wherever they are, on whichever device they happen to be using at the time. With iCloud, the company is charging headfirst into the digital-syncing sphere.

Here’s a quick overview of the various benefits and perks you receive from having an iCloud account.

What Is iCloud?

iCloud is a catchall phrase that covers Apple’s suite of sync and backup services, which aim to keep your devices—iOS devices running iOS 5 or later and desktop computers running OS X Lion or later, or Windows Vista or later—on the same page, no matter which one you’re using at any given moment.



SYNCED AND LOADED iCloud keeps your data in sync across your iPhone, Mac, and any other iOS devices.

Those services cover four general areas: document and data sync, mobile backup, location awareness, and purchase management.

A free iCloud account provides 5GB of storage for document sync and mobile backup; you can purchase additional space for a yearly fee. (Some things that iCloud syncs—your purchased content from the iTunes and App Stores and your Photo Stream images, for example—do not count toward this limit.)

Unlike some third-party services, iCloud doesn't focus on preserving individual files or providing a central folder where you can upload documents to access across platforms. With iCloud, Apple wants you to stop worrying about where you've saved specific files, and instead focus on the information itself.

Sync and Share

iCloud's behind-the-scenes features focus on keeping data up-to-date, syncing documents and information between devices, and streaming your recently taken photos across devices.

EMAIL iCloud offers users a free email account (in this case, using the format *name@icloud.com*) for sending and receiving email. This account uses the IMAP protocol, so it works with any standard email client (such as OS X's Mail), as well as the iOS Mail app and the iCloud Web app.

DATA SYNC iCloud lets you access, update, and sync your contacts, calendars, reminders, Safari bookmarks and tabs, notes, photos, and more across all of your devices and the Web.

iCLOUD OPTIONS An iCloud account lets you sync various types of data, including contacts and calendars, across all your devices.

Mac users sync calendar, reminder, contact, and notes data using the Calendar, Reminders, Contacts, and Notes apps, respectively (iCal, Address Book, and Mail in OS X 10.7); Windows users can use Outlook 2007 or later. You can also choose to sync your Web browser's bookmarks. All this information counts toward your 5GB storage limit. To choose which items you'd like to sync, go to *Settings > iCloud* on each device and enable syncing for each desired type of data.

DOCUMENTS & DATA Documents & Data sync keeps up to 5GB of your app information ubiquitous across all your iOS devices, allowing you to create a document on one device, save it, and pick up where you left off on another. (The 5GB is free; you can get up to 50GB on a yearly paid plan).

PHOTO STREAM This allows you to snap a picture from any iOS device and have it seamlessly pushed to all your other devices and computers. Photo Stream keeps images for 30 days, though on iOS devices it only shows you the most recent 1000 pictures to preserve your iCloud storage space. In addition, you can create Shared Photo Streams that let you share photos with family and friends. (For more information, see "[Photos and Illustration](#)" in the "Multimedia" chapter.)

Back Up Files

In addition to syncing your files, purchases, and data to iCloud, you can back up your entire device. To do so, open the *Settings* app and navigate to *iCloud > Storage & Backup*.



CLOUD BACKUP You can back up to iCloud, which lets you restore from the cloud.

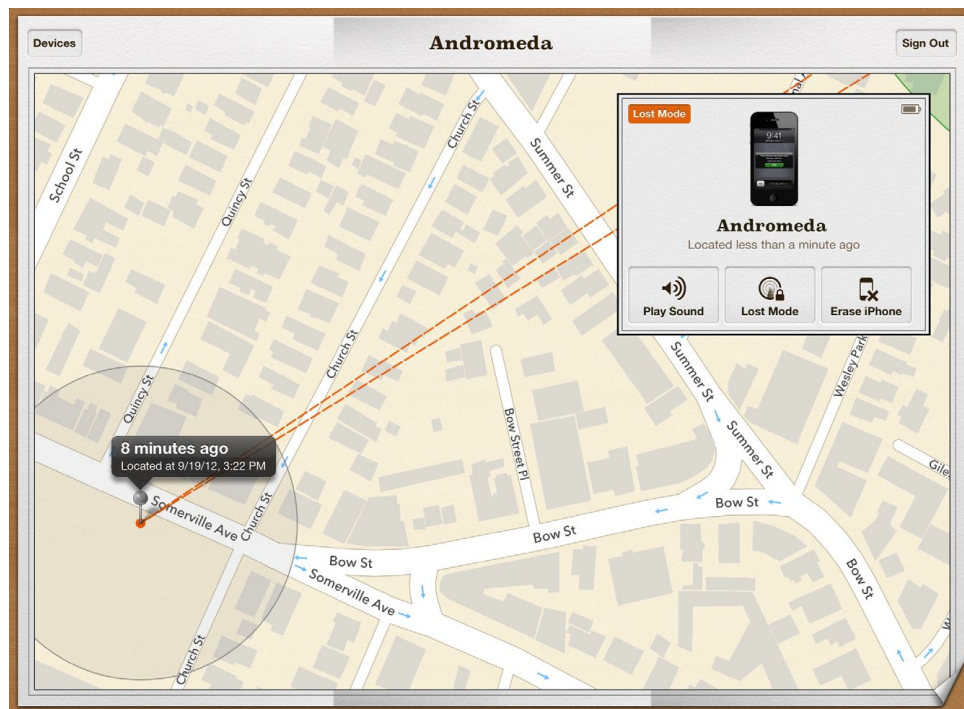
Enable the *iCloud Backup* option, and your device automatically backs up accounts, documents, settings, and the Camera Roll album to iCloud whenever the device is plugged into a power source, connected to Wi-Fi, and asleep (locked). You can also force an iCloud backup at any time by going to *Settings > iCloud > Storage & Backup* and tapping the *Back Up Now* button (which turns into Cancel Backup while a backup is occurring).

If you ever need to restore your device, you can do so over the air, with the iCloud backup working in tandem with your iTunes and App Store purchases so you can get your device back to where it was. (You may not be able to restore certain purchases—for example, some movies and TV shows—internationally due to licensing restrictions; check your country's terms and conditions to be sure.)

Find Your People, Places, and Things

Missing your iPhone, or can't find your friends? Your device can help you, using the Find My iPhone or Find My Friends app in conjunction with your iCloud account.

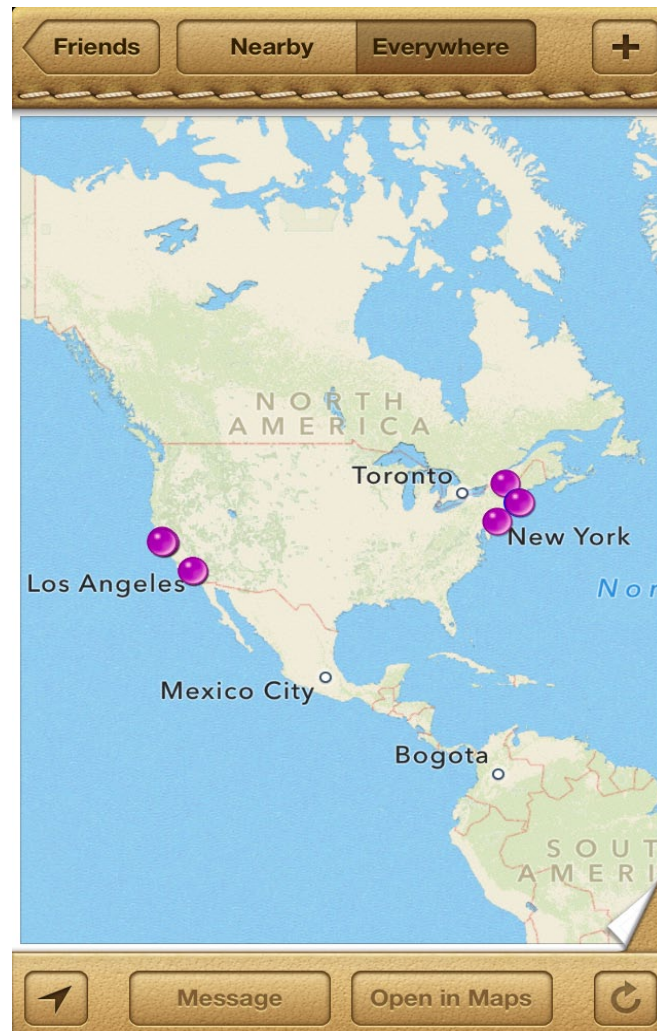
IPHONE TRACKER The Find My iPhone app lets you track down any iOS device—as well as any Mac—with Apple's Find My *devicetype* service enabled for your iCloud account.



TRACKING DEVICE Lost your iPhone? If it has the Find My iPhone option enabled, you can track it by logging on to the iCloud website.

If you've lost your device, you can log in to the iCloud website or the Find My iPhone app on a different iOS device to find it. From there, you can make the device emit a sound (even if it's in silent mode), enable lost mode to track its location, and remotely lock (and optionally wipe) it. You can even choose to receive an email notification if your device is initially off but later returns online.

FIND MY FRIENDS This app allows you to broadcast your location temporarily or permanently to a select group of people, as well as locate those friends and family who have given you permission to locate them.



FRIEND FINDER The Find My Friends app lets you track down those friends who've given you permission to locate them.

You can turn your location on or off, create a Favorites list from your Find My Friends contacts, create a temporary event so that people not on your contacts list can find you during an event or outing, and restrict sharing with specialized controls. If you want to notify your friends when you enter or leave a specific place (or if you want to be notified about their movements), you can also set that up within the app.

iTunes in the Cloud

iCloud's purchase management focuses on three areas—past purchases, purchases in the cloud, and iTunes Match (a \$25 yearly add-on)—that collectively make up iTunes in the cloud.

PAST PURCHASES The Purchased screen in the App Store, iTunes Store, and iBookstore allows you to view your purchase history for your apps, music, videos, and books, and redownload any of them for free.



CLASSY CATALOG Redownload your previously purchased songs from the iTunes app at any time.

In addition, you can go to the *Automatic Downloads* section in *Settings > iTunes & App Stores* to have your device automatically download any new purchases you make using your iCloud account on any of your devices and computers. (A few caveats: Redownloading certain items, such as music and television shows, may be restricted by country. And if an item you've purchased is no longer available on the iTunes Store, you may not be able to redownload it.)

PURCHASES IN THE CLOUD As mentioned above, you can set your iPhone to automatically download any new music, apps, and books you buy from other devices, and you can also redownload any previously purchased content from the three stores.

The iBooks app takes this one step further: Any content you've previously purchased on the store shows up in your iBooks library with a little download icon in the top right corner. This allows you to quickly see your library, though the books themselves may not be on your device; to download one, just tap the book in question.



CLOUDY PAGES All your purchased books will automatically show up in your iBooks library, though you can't read them until you tap one to download it.

This only applies to content you've purchased—iCloud won't sync books you've manually loaded onto your device from other places.

iTUNES MATCH Though you can redownload individual music tracks to your device using the Purchased feature, for an additional \$25 a year you can unlock iTunes Match, which lets you upload your entire library (up to 25,000 songs) and download it from any device—regardless of where you purchased each track.



FOR A SONG iTunes Match lets you stream or download any song you own in the Music app—whether you purchased it from the iTunes Store or elsewhere.

Once enabled, iTunes Match scans the songs in your music library and links them to the correct song in the iTunes catalog for easy downloading and streaming to your devices. If you didn't originally purchase your songs from iTunes but they're available in the catalog, you can download DRM-free 256-kbps AAC versions for free; iTunes uploads your unmatched songs to iCloud so that you can access them from multiple devices.

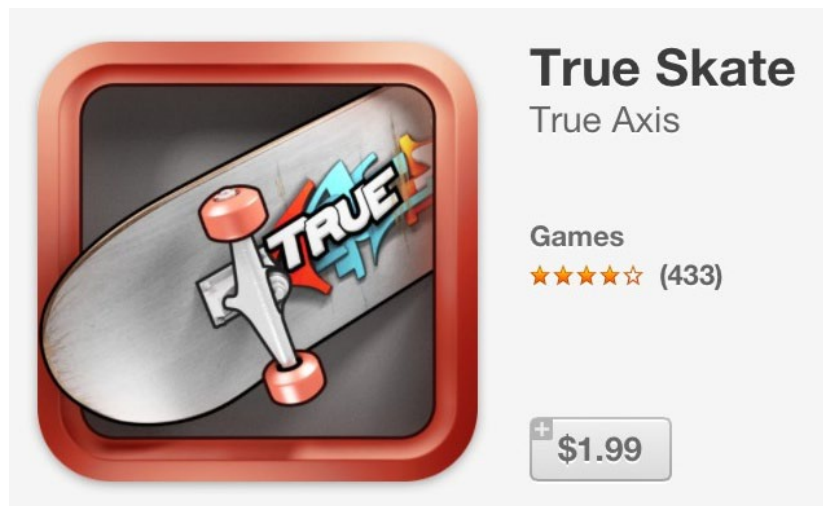
Download More Apps

Having acquainted yourself with the built-in apps installed on your iPhone, you may want to reach outside the sandbox for more interesting fare. The App Store, which you can access on your device or via iTunes on your computer, features more than 750,000 downloadable apps. If you have something you want to do on your

iPhone, chances are you can find it in the App Store. But with so many options, separating the truly great apps from the weird and wacky ones can be difficult. This is a quick guide to navigating the wonderful world of iOS apps, along with a list of a few of our favorite third-party programs to get you started.

App Basics

Before you start downloading apps willy-nilly, you should know that there are three types of apps in Apple's App Store: ones for the iPhone and iPod touch only, ones for the iPad only, and universal apps—those you can run on any iOS device.



ACROSS THE UNIVER(SAL) When you see the plus sign (+) on the price button, you know that the app can work on iOS devices of any size.

If you browse the App Store on your iPhone, you can search for and download any apps that are universal or that are for the iPhone and iPod touch only. If you browse apps from the iTunes App Store on your computer, however, you end up searching the entire app catalog—including iPad-only apps that won't run on your phone. To prevent this, make sure you select iPhone at the top of the window when you're viewing the App Store in iTunes; this will limit your results to iPhone-compatible apps. Also note that since the iPhone 5 has a taller screen than previous generations of the iPhone, apps not updated to take advantage of this extra real estate will show black bars on the top and bottom of the screen after launch. Check the requirements below the price to see if the developer has updated your app to work with the iPhone 5.

If you want a program that will run on both the iPhone and an iPad, look for a plus sign (+) on the price button, indicating that it's a universal app. Also read the Information section, which lists all the devices that can run a particular app (some apps that are not universal can still run on multiple devices).



GOOD INFORMATION Check the Information panel to see what devices the app is optimized for.

You need an App Store account (most likely it's the same as your iTunes account) to download anything—even free apps. Head on over to the Featured tab in the App Store, scroll down to the bottom of the page, and tap Sign In. If you don't have an account you want to link to, tap Create Apple ID; otherwise, tap Use Existing Apple ID to sign in with your Apple ID and password. You can change and link your credit card information from within the app (though you can also do this from your desktop computer). To download an app, simply tap its price once to highlight the green Buy App button, and then tap once more to confirm the purchase. (If the app is free, the green button will read Install App.) You're usually prompted for your Apple ID password as a security measure.

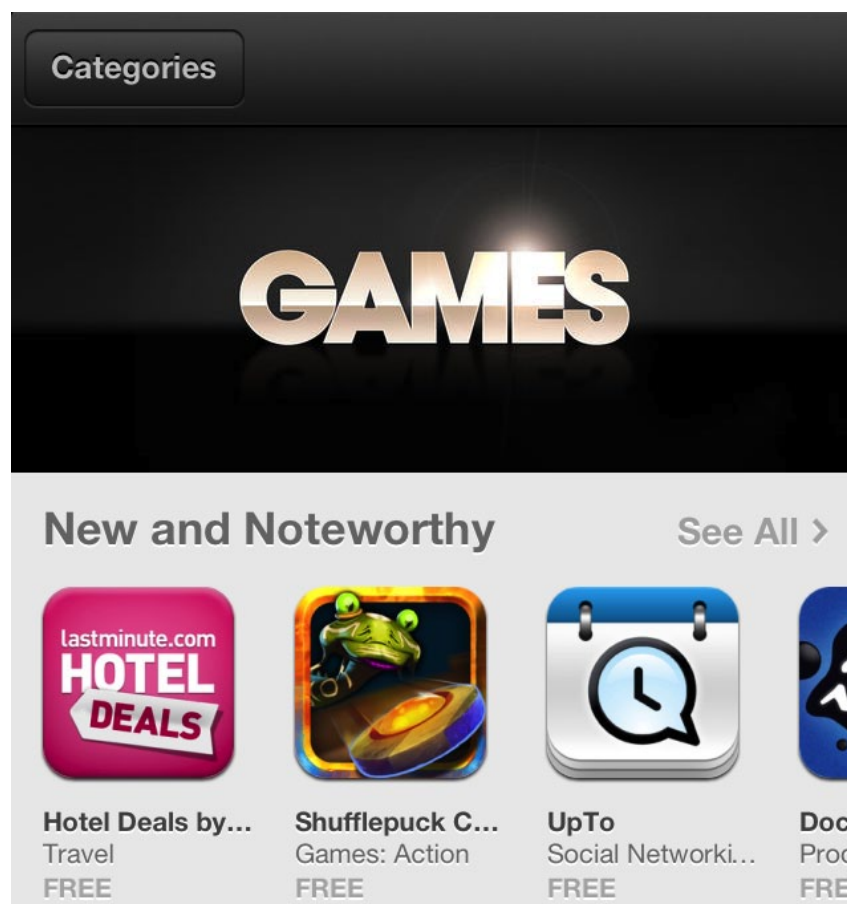
If you install a third-party app that you no longer want, you can remove it by tapping and holding on its icon. The icon will begin to jiggle, and an X will appear in the top left corner. If you tap the X, you're asked to confirm that you want to delete the app. Because apps must store all their data in the app's package, deleting an app

also deletes all of its settings and stored information. If you delete an app that you wanted to keep, you can redownload the app from the App Store (if you don't mind losing your app's data) or re-sync your device with iTunes. If you deleted the app from iTunes as well, you can download it again for free from the iTunes Store. You can load apps onto any iOS devices you have, provided they're linked to your Apple ID.

Download More Apps

Apple gives you two ways to browse for new apps: You can access the App Store on your iPhone while you're on the go, or you can use the iTunes app on your computer.

FROM YOUR IPHONE Tap the blue *App Store* icon on your home screen. By default, the app brings you to the main landing page—the Featured tab.



GET MORE APPS You can browse through, purchase, download, and upgrade apps through the App Store on your iPhone.

Here, you'll see a rotating carousel of popular apps and app collections, indicated with large tiles. These items automatically rotate smoothly to the right; tap one to learn more about it. You can also look at Featured apps in various categories by tapping the *Categories* button in the upper left corner. (Choose from categories like Books, Business, Games, Music, Photo & Video, Newsstand, and more.)

In addition to its carousel, the Featured tab includes collections of 'New and Noteworthy' apps, along with custom app collections curated by Apple employees. Scroll to the bottom of the Featured tab to see a direct link to your account (or an option to sign in or create a new account), and a Redeem button for cashing in iTunes gift cards and codes.

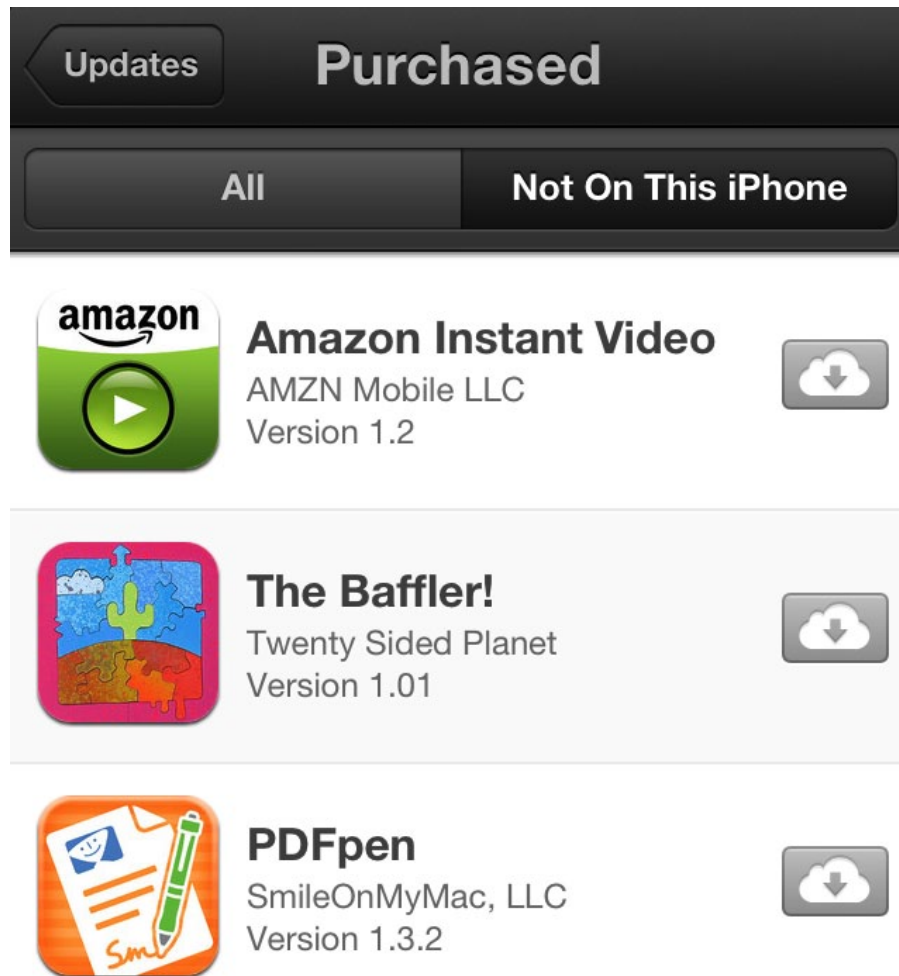
The Featured tab is but one of the five sections within the App Store, however: The other four are Top Charts (showcasing the top purchased and most downloaded iPhone apps), Genius (if enabled, it recommends apps similar to those you've already downloaded), Search (to find new apps), and Updates (any third-party updates and patches show up here for you to download).

If you're looking for some new apps to download, Featured and Charts are great places to start: Top Charts displays the top paid, free, and highest-grossing iPhone apps in all the App Store. If you know the name of a specific app, you can search for it in the Search tab.

Once you've downloaded some apps, you can use the Genius tab to match new apps to your recommendations. For privacy reasons, Genius is turned off by default; to enable it, go to the tab and tap *Turn On Genius*.

Most iPhone app developers regularly update their apps to fix problems and add new features. When your device detects updates for your installed programs, a red badge on the App Store icon shows the number of updates available. Launch the App Store and tap the Updates tab; here, you can choose to update all of your apps to their latest versions, or update them one by one. You can also update your apps from the Apps section in iTunes on your Mac; the updates will transfer to your device the next time you sync with iTunes.

Additionally, you can see a full list of your previously purchased apps in the Updates tab of the App Store app by tapping on the Purchased link at the top of the section.

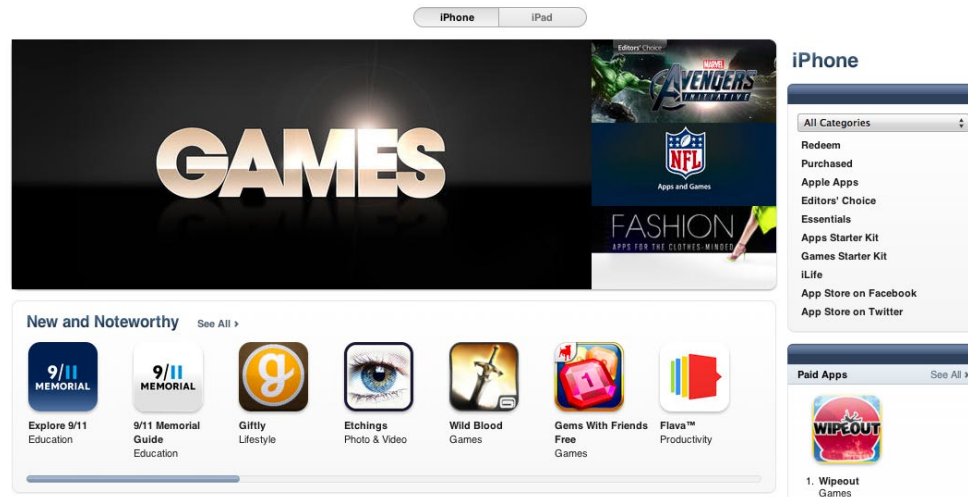


LET'S DOWNLOAD AGAIN Miss playing that one game you deleted? You can redownload it for free from the Purchased section.

(This feature is available only in certain countries, including the United States, due to worldwide licensing restrictions; in addition, to show up on this screen, apps must still be live and on the App Store.)

You can view all your previously downloaded apps, or filter the list to see just those that are not on your iPhone. If viewing all apps, you'll see an Open or Update button next to those you have currently installed and those with new updates available from the App Store; apps you don't have on your iPhone sport a cloud icon with a download arrow.

FROM A COMPUTER If you're on your Mac, open iTunes, select the *iTunes Store*, click the *App Store* tab at the top, and click the *iPhone* option underneath the tab. Using the App Store interface is similar to searching for music and videos. You'll see a 'New and Noteworthy' list of apps along with a What's Hot list and lists curated by the App Store's staff.



ON YOUR MAC You can browse apps by kind (iPhone or iPad) in the iTunes Store on the Mac, under App Store.

When you select an app in iTunes on the Mac, you see a description of what it does, a few screenshots of the app, and customer ratings. (You must own an app in order to review it yourself.) You also see other useful information on the app's page; for example, its category, age rating, and file size—handy to know if you're short on space. Underneath the app's description is the URL for the developer's website.

Once you've downloaded an app to your computer, it's listed under the Apps section in the iTunes Source list. Within this section, you see a list of your apps, organized by app type (iPhone and iPod touch, iPad, or all three) or genre. In the lower right corner, you can check whether updates are available for your apps or navigate directly to the App Store to look for more.

Download Other Apple Apps

Your iPhone comes packed with some great apps from Apple, but you have to venture to the App Store if you want the complete Cupertino collection. To augment the basics, the company has developed a paid mobile version of its iWork office suite and its video-editing software, iMovie, as well as some free options, like the company's e-reader app, iBooks; its letterpress-card maker, Cards; and more.

iBOOKS Apple's [iBooks](#) lets you read ePub books and PDFs in both portrait and landscape modes. You can purchase books from Apple's iBookstore, organize your books, create collections, and delete books you no longer want. (For more information, see [“Read Books”](#) in the “Multimedia” chapter.)

iTUNES U If you're interested in going beyond “book learning,” don't miss the [iTunes U app](#). This app provides access to the content that's available in the iTunes U section of the iTunes Store, allowing anyone to go through interactive classes in an interface that's highly reminiscent of iBooks. Teachers can post a syllabus, notes, and assignments to the class, and students receive notifications when new posts are available.

PODCASTS If you listen to a lot of podcasts, you may want to download Apple's [Podcasts app](#). It stores and streams all podcasts you're subscribed to, playing them in a delightfully skeumorphic tape-deck interface. (For more information, see "[Music](#)" in the "Multimedia" chapter.)

FIND MY FRIENDS To find your friends, you may want to turn to Apple's aptly named [Find My Friends](#), an app that lets you track colleagues, family members, and friends via geolocation. (You have to opt in to the service, and your location is shared only with those you allow to see it.) Lost one of your devices? [Find My iPhone](#) helps you find a wayward iPhone, iPod touch, iPad, or Mac.

CARDS Apple's [Cards](#) app lets you choose from 21 letterpress 4-by-6-inch card designs; from there, you can insert your own pictures and text, and provide a mailing address for your recipient. Once you're ready to send your card, you can choose one of your contacts or type in an address from scratch—Apple prints and ships the card for you (it costs \$3 to mail in the United States, \$5 to mail internationally).

AIRPORT UTILITY [AirPort Utility](#) lets you manage your Wi-Fi network and AirPort base stations from your iPhone. You can see a graphical overview of your network, get information about connected Wi-Fi devices, change network settings, restart a base station, and more from within the app.

APPLE STORE Download the [Apple Store](#) app to access the company's store directly from your iPhone. You can buy the latest Apple products, accessories, and software; make Genius Bar and One to One appointments; view in-store events; and more.

ITUNES MOVIE TRAILERS Apple's [iTunes Movie Trailers](#) app brings the newest HD movie previews to your iPhone. Save favorite movies and plan when you'll be going to theaters, too.

REMOTE For those of you who want to control iTunes and an Apple TV with just a few flicks on an iPhone, the [Remote](#) app is made for you. The app turns your iPhone into an advanced remote that can pause, rewind, and fast-forward, as well as adjust the volume. You can also use it to create and update playlists, as well as search your music and video libraries.

IWORK The three iWork apps—[Pages](#), [Numbers](#), and [Keynote](#)—are Apple's answer to the Microsoft Office suite. They're sold separately for \$10 each, but they share a common look and feel. When you launch each app for the first time, a Get Started guide in the app's native format welcomes you—a document in Pages, a tabbed worksheet in Numbers, and a presentation in Keynote. (For more information, see "[Edit Documents](#)" in the "Be Productive" chapter.)

KEYNOTE REMOTE Apple also offers a \$1 [Keynote Remote](#) app that turns your iPhone into a clicker you can use to control a Keynote presentation on your Mac. You can sync all your iWork documents, spreadsheets, and presentations with iCloud—just go to your iPhone's iCloud settings and turn on Documents & Data. You can access your iWork projects on any other iCloud-enabled iOS device, and on your Mac, by signing in to [iCloud](#).

IMOVIE Apple also offers [iMovie on the iPhone](#) for \$5. The app's Multi-Touch gestures provide a variety of new ways to work with clips and a timeline for quick editing on the go. You can zoom in and out or jump through the timeline, as well as move, split, skim, and rotate clips. Once you're finished editing, you can share the video on sites like YouTube, Facebook, and Vimeo. (For more information, see "[Edit and Share Video](#)" in the "Multimedia" chapter.)

GARAGEBAND Apple's music-making software, [GarageBand](#), is the second \$5 app in the iLife suite for iOS. It offers a slew of virtual and smart instruments, making it easy to strum chords or bang out tunes with just a few taps. (For more information, see "[Make Melodies](#)" in the "Multimedia" chapter.)

Professional and amateur musicians alike can use the app to record eight tracks of audio, and you can even plug in USB accessories like microphones and piano keyboards using the adapter from Apple's Lightning to USB Camera Adapter.

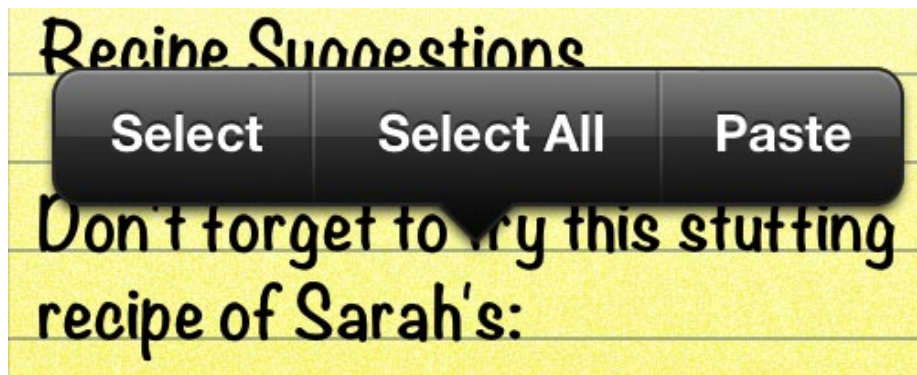
iPHOTO The final app in the iLife suite, [iPhoto](#), is a \$5 app designed to let you perform a wide variety of tasks, including organizing photos; creating slideshows; creating Web-friendly scrapbooks; and editing, cropping, tweaking, filtering, and retouching photos. (For more information, see "[Edit Images](#)" in the "Multimedia" chapter.)

iOS Tips and Tricks

Just as your computer has shortcuts and key commands for commonly used tasks, your iPhone has a variety of fun techniques you can use for copying and altering your text.

Select Text

There are two types of text you can select on your device: editable and noneditable. To select noneditable text, just tap and hold on the word or phrase you'd like to select. If the text is editable, double-tap the word or phrase.



HIGHLIGHT TEXT Tap editable text to select it.

You can adjust this initial selection by moving the blue edit handles that pop up on either side of your selection. While typing, you can also pinpoint your cursor where you need it. Just tap and hold until a magnifying loupe appears, and then drag your finger through your text. Drag the loupe around, and the text insertion point follows it so you can easily position the cursor exactly where you want. When you release, the cursor appears in the desired spot. You can also select an entire paragraph of text by tapping once with two fingers.

Cut, Copy, and Paste

Once you tap, hold, and release your text, you see the following options: Select (to select a word) and Select All (to select everything). (If you've previously copied and pasted a word, you may also see a Paste command.) Pick one, and then choose *Cut*, *Copy*, or *Paste*, or even choose a replacement word, if you've highlighted a misspelled word. To paste a word, just position your cursor by tapping, and then hold down for several seconds until the popover appears once more.

Define Words

The contextual text popover also has an option for defining the word or phrase you've highlighted. Just tap the *Define* button, and iOS's inline dictionary shows up, offering you the definition.



DEFINITE DEFINITIONS Tap *Define* to see the definition of the highlighted word.

Suggestions

If you misspell a word, your device underlines it with a red squiggly line. Tap and hold on an underlined word, and, to the right of the Copy and Paste options, you see a *Suggest* button that, when tapped, gives you suggestions for alternative words you may have meant to type instead.



DID YOU MEAN . . . Highlight any word and tap *Suggest* to see similarly spelled words.

(You can also do this for any correctly spelled word.) If you don't care to see your writing covered in squiggly red lines, you can easily deactivate the spelling checker by making a trip to *Settings > General > Keyboard* and turning off the *Check Spelling* option.

Share Images

Looking to share whatever it is you're looking at? Look for a square icon with an arrow leaping out of it: This is the Share icon. Tap it to view your sharing options. You can usually display it in an email, text message, tweet, or Facebook post; other options might include copying whatever it is you'd like to share, or printing it.

For instance, to share photos on Facebook from the Camera or Photos app, tap the *Share* button, and then tap *Facebook*. The Facebook share sheet that appears superimposes an album name below the photo, which is attached to a field where you can type a description.



SHE'S GOING HOME When you use the built-in screen for posting to Facebook, Apple calls it the **Facebook share sheet**; for Twitter, it's the **Tweet sheet** or **Tweet share sheet**.

Tap the photo to choose a different Facebook album for it. In the bottom right corner, you can tap to choose what audience you'd like to share your photo with; the available options reflect your Facebook privacy settings. You can also choose whether to include location information for the photos you share.

Print From Apps

Some apps (both official and third-party) support Apple's AirPrint standard, which allows you to send documents, photos, and email messages over Wi-Fi to any compatible printer. To use AirPrint, you need to connect your device to a wireless network.

On the printer side, your printer must either be AirPrint compatible—[only a few are at this time](#)—or you can download Ecamm Network's \$20 [Printopia](#) to your Mac to allow your devices access to any networked printer.

Once you've submitted a job, you can use the built-in Print Center app to view or cancel pending print jobs and even receive a notice when a printer is running low on ink. When your device is in the middle of a job, the Print Center icon appears in your multitasking bar. Tap it to bring up a window showing the print jobs in your queue. Tap a print job to get a full summary, including the photo title, printer it was sent to, number of copies, print time, and status. If you no longer want to print your image or document, you can cancel it from Print Center by tapping *Cancel Printing*.

Add Files to Your Apps

While your apps on the whole do not interact, some Apple and third-party apps allow you to add files from Mail or Safari, or from your computer, by way of iTunes.

FROM MAIL OR SAFARI If an email message, a website, or a third-party app contains a document that one of your other apps can open, you see an Open In button, which allows you to choose the app you'd like to bring the document into.

FROM iTUNES When your device is connected to your Mac and you have iTunes open, select your iPhone in iTunes' Devices section, and then click the *Apps* tab. Scroll down to the File Sharing section. (If you have no apps that support file sharing, this section won't appear.) You see a list of apps installed on your device that can share files through iTunes. Click one in the Apps list to see any files you've already added to, or created on, the device on the right, along with their creation date and size.

Change Your Settings



NUTS AND BOLTS Thoroughly customize your iPhone's system features by combing through the Settings app.

Many iOS apps on your iPhone don't let you set individual preferences in the apps themselves, as you can within computer applications. Instead, you access these options from the Settings app. This is also where you can change systemwide settings, such as sounds and your choice of wallpaper.

Because this app does so much, it's by far the most crowded space on your device—there are several menus on the main screen in addition to entries for third-party apps. It can get pretty confusing pretty fast—so let's slow down and take a quick look at each of the system preferences.

Connect and Communicate



MISSED CONNECTIONS You can use your iPhone as your connection to the outside world.

Now that you have your iPhone set up, it's time to learn how to best take advantage of its amazing features. Your device excels at keeping you in touch with friends and family, whether you're at home or on the go. Make phone calls, manage your contacts, browse the Web with ease, send and write email, video-chat via FaceTime, get to your destination quickly using Maps, and use your phone as a digital ticket with Passbook.

Be Productive



GET TO WORK Despite its small size, you can still get plenty of work done on the iPhone.

Your iPhone is not only a communication device—it's also a practical and versatile productivity tool. You can use your device to stay organized with the included Calendar, Notes, Reminders, and Contacts apps, or conduct your business on the road with Apple's iWork suite for iOS. With Pages, Keynote, and Numbers, you can read, create, edit, and send documents directly on your device, and you can expand your iPhone's abilities with powerful third-party productivity apps.

Get Organized

When it comes to productivity on your iPhone 5, you have some great built-in apps for controlling your schedule. Keep track of your day-to-day activities with Calendar; use the Reminders app to make lists, tasks, and to-dos; scribble down your thoughts in Notes; track the daily fluctuations of your portfolio in the Stocks app; and manage time and numbers with Clock and Calculator. And it's not all app-reliant: You can also integrate Siri and iCloud to speed up your tasks.

Multimedia



EMBRACE MULTIMEDIA The iPhone 5 may be slim and small, but it's incredibly powerful when it comes to working with movies, photos, and music.

With your iPhone, you can create, share, and interact with the world, as well as stream video and audio on the go. It's great for viewing photos and videos, reading, playing games, and creating finger-painted masterpieces. In this chapter, you'll learn how to best sync, work with, and enjoy your media files

Troubleshooting Tips



LIFE SUPPORT All devices run into problems now and then. Learn how to troubleshoot your iPhone without tearing your hair out.

It's a fact of life: Computers crash. Unlike a desktop or laptop, however, the iPhone is fairly easy to troubleshoot, even if you're not tech savvy. You just need to know some of the basic steps to get your device back up and running again after a slowdown or a crash, the answers to some of the most common iPhone support questions, and advice on when to seek outside help.

Find New Accessories



THE SEARCH IS ON Your iPhone 5 comes with a few standard accessories, like this charger. But many more options are available.

When you purchase an iPhone, Apple gives you the basics: an AC power adapter; a USB-to-Lightning-connector cable; and a set of EarPods with an inline microphone and remote for hands-free calling and controlling volume and playback. But there are plenty of other useful accessories Apple doesn't include. Whether you're looking for better headphones, a protective case, or something completely different, you'll find scores of add-ons that let you do what you wish. Here's some good background information for shopping for the most useful types of accessories for the iPhone: cases, headphones, and speakers. (For our reviews of the latest gear, head over to Macworld.com.)

Thanks for Reading!

We hope that this Superguide has helped you get to know your iPhone 5, and that you're on your way to enjoying what it has to offer. For even more information on Apple's newest mobile operating system, as well as the latest tips, tricks, how-tos, and news about the iPhone, iOS, and all of Apple's other products, check out Macworld.com and the rest of our [Superguide program](#).